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Rev. Dr. Jeannette Picard, who was ordained an irregular ceremony in 1974, crosses herself during Episcopal convention in Minneapolis at which ordination of women was approved by delegates.

## At Episcopal Assembly

### U.S. Church, in Final Vote, Approves Women Priests

By Marjorie Hyer

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 17 (WP)—The Episcopal Church today approved the ordination of women to be priests and bishops.

At the general convention here of the U.S. branch of Anglicanism, clerical members of the House of Delegates voted 60-38 today members voted 64-37 for the proposal.

Those votes, coupled with Wednesday's 95-61 approval by a House of Bishops, spelled an end to the church's all-male tradition of the sacramental priesthood.

The vote will affect most immediately an estimated 200 women already ordained as deacons. The deaconate has been an equivalent of an internship for ordination to the full priesthood but up to now only male candidates could take the last step.

The action of the general convention specifies that church governing ordination now applies equally to men and women. The 3-million-member Episcopal Church now becomes the largest member of the worldwide Anglican Communion to authorize ordination of women. Anglican bodies in Canada, Ireland, New Zealand and Hong Kong have already approved a priesthood for women but only Hong Kong has already ordained women.

The action is expected to give a powerful stimulus to women by many Roman Catholics that the Catholic priesthood be opened to women.

Of the major Christian churches in the United States, only Eastern Orthodox Churches and Roman Catholics now reserve women from top leadership posts.

The action will not affect the status of the 15 women who have been ordained to the priesthood in the last two years in regular rites. The validity of their ordinations has been challenged by the church and their status is expected to come before the convention next week.

## U.S. Sought From U.S.

### U.S. Reports Lockheed Files on Missing, Stalling Probe

By Craig R. Whitney

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (NYT)—The Defense Ministry said today its attempts to investigate the Lockheed file on the missing F-104G, which was shot down in the 1950s, when Lockheed won a plane Starfighter contract for West Germany Air Force.

The final clearing-up of the case appears to be possible only if all the files in possession of the American government have been examined and evaluated, the ministry said in a 17-page report today. "All allegations are before them are speculation, which the available documents offer no sufficient confirmation," the report said.

The ministry is sending a Justice Ministry official, Guseiter Ekel, to Washington this weekend to try to gain access to unpublished Lockheed files collected by the utilities and Exchange Commission in earlier investigation by a Senate subcommittee did not find a charge made by a former

## Spain Lifts Cloak on Cabinet's Acts

MADRID, Sept. 17 (Reuters)—The Spanish government tonight lifted a three-week-old ban on publication of Cabinet papers.

The decision was announced after a Cabinet meeting presided over by Premier Adolfo Suarez.

The secrecy law had provoked storm in the Spanish press for weeks had been publishing leaks of official documents concerning proposed constitutional reforms of the post-Franco era.

### 3 Parties To Strife In Lebanon Hold Talks

CHTURA, Lebanon, Sept. 17 (AP)—Syrian, Lebanese and Palestinian negotiators met today for six hours in an Arab League-sponsored peace conference but reached no agreement on ending the Lebanese conflict, a spokesman for the league said.

However, the Palestinian guerrilla chief, Yasser Arafat, the Syrian deputy defense minister, Maj. General Naji Jamil, and the Lebanese President-elect, Elias Sarkis, agreed to meet again Sunday, according to Hassan Sabry al-Kholi, chief Arab League mediator in Lebanon.

The conference will resume after Mr. Sarkis completes previously scheduled visits to both Cairo and Damascus, Mr. Kholi said.

Speaking in Arabic to Arab newsmen after the conference, Mr. Kholi said the talks "were positive and frank" and encouraged "optimism that a final settlement of the bloody civil war is in the offing."

"Look of Confidence" But a few minutes later, when he addressed foreign correspondents in English, Mr. Kholi was more evasive.

"I am neither optimistic nor pessimistic... This is a very serious matter concerning not only a cease-fire but the final solution of a grave crisis," he said. "There is lack of confidence; they are afraid of each other."

Mr. Sarkis's separate consultations with President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and President Hafes al-Assad of Syria "will facilitate our work when the conference meets again Sunday," Mr. Kholi said.

One of the difficulties encountered, Mr. Kholi said, was "the question of guarantees."

It was the first meeting between Mr. Arafat and a Syrian official since his guerrilla fight to halt Syria's intervention in Lebanon in June. It was also his first meeting with Mr. Sarkis, who was elected with strong Syrian backing to succeed President Suleiman Franjeh when his term expires Sept. 23.

Statements issued Troops, tanks and Soviet-made anti-aircraft missile batteries of the Syrian forces guarded the conference. Moslem and Christian spokesmen both put out statements during the talks that their forces were ready to stop shooting once a cease-fire was ordered by the conference.

But each doubted the other's sincerity and exchanged blame for a surprise escalation of combat in Beirut and neighboring suburbs that took more than 120 lives within 24 hours, according to hospital estimates.

Unconfirmed reports said Mr. Sarkis and Mr. Arafat might travel straight to Damascus for talks with Mr. Assad if their talks here were fruitless.

They held two sessions at Chitoura, a crossroads town 30 miles east of Beirut and 8 miles from the Syrian border. The town was among the first positions taken by Syrian intervention forces of 15,000 troops and 500 tanks that crossed the frontier in June to help the hard-pressed Christians fighting Palestinian guerrillas and their Moslem leftist allies.

Mr. Kholi said the conference was laying groundwork for a three-way cease-fire and working out guarantees to shield it against sabotage attempts.

## Sea Law Talks' Hiatus

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 17 (UPI)—The Steering Committee of the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea has decided to open the party's sixth session on May 16 in New York. The current meeting ended today.

The ministry's special investigator, Fritz-Josef Raetz, said today he could not explain the disappearance and that, while he had questioned former aides and secretaries in the office of the defense minister, he had not asked Mr. Strauss himself whether he knew what had happened to them.

The report today also explained that Mr. Strauss's authorization to Lockheed in 1961 to pay \$1,438,015.95 in commissions to its agents in Frankfurt and Geneva as "expenses" was legal and proper.

A West German newspaper report on the payments last week led to calls by leading government politicians for a parliamentary investigation.



Prime Minister and Mrs. John Vorster with Henry Kissinger in Pretoria.

## As Part of Border Defense

### Israel Is Said to Arm Some Lebanese

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, Sept. 17 (NYT)—Israel is providing arms and military equipment to Lebanese Christian villagers in southern Lebanon as part of its determination to prevent a regrouping of Palestinian forces in enclaves snubbing on Israel's northern frontier, according to informed Israeli sources.

The move, which has been referred to as "defending our border from across the border," is not acknowledged by Israeli officials. It is only one of a series of Israeli moves that include the following:

- Recently established telephone links between Israeli and Lebanese border towns, where Israel has been providing villagers with jobs, medical care and food sales as part of its highly publicized "open-fence" policy at three locations on the border.

- Contacts between middle-ranking Israeli military personnel and members of what is called the Lebanese Arab Army, an independent military unit with connections to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

- Stopped-up Israeli military patrols in Lebanese territory as well as along Israel's northern perimeter.

- Tacit agreement between Israel and its hostile neighbor, Syria, that has permitted the Syrians to curtail greatly their military forces on the Golan Heights and reassign the troops to Lebanon without fear of Israeli attack.

- Israeli naval interception of ships in Lebanese waters that some say amounts to a blockade.
- Israeli control of a strip of southern Lebanon up to the Litani River that was formerly a Palestinian stronghold. Lebanese villagers are compliant in this because they fear reprisals from leftist Moslems and the Palestinians.

- An unconfirmed report in Time Magazine that Defense Minister Shimon Peres visited Lebanon four times in recent months to meet with Lebanese Christian and moderate Moslem leaders and that on one of the occasions he was accompanied by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

The two Israeli leaders have emphatically denied that they have visited Lebanon, and members of the diplomatic community here tend to discount reports that the Israeli contacts with Lebanese have been at such a high level. Lower-level contacts have been documented, however. The extent of the arms supplied to the Lebanese villagers

is not precisely known but an Associated Press report from the Lebanese border village of Rumeish mentioned the presence of Israeli weapons, hand grenades, vehicles and other equipment, as well as clothing.

PLO Return Barred Israeli officials have been unresponsive or elliptical concerning the growing number of reports of Israeli activity in the Lebanese war situation. But they have been emphatic in asserting that Israel will not permit a return of Palestinian forces along the 80 miles of coiled barbed-wire separating the two countries.

Recently, Foreign Minister Yigal Allon said in a speech that "a situation will be created in which we will not permit any faction to allow the Palestine Liberation Organization to act against Israel from Lebanese regions close to the border."

In the Israeli border settlement of Metulla this week, several residents reported that calm had prevailed for about a year in contrast to previous shelling and terrorist incursions.

Recently, a report from Beirut asserted that there was an Israeli military buildup at the border. A spokesman for the Israeli defense forces denied this, saying

only that "naturally, we have been more on the watch."

In an interview in Tel Aviv this week, Mr. Peres declined to comment on the press reports.

Odd Assortment Mr. Peres said that there was an odd assortment of groups, including Syrians, Israelis, Lebanese Christians and Lebanese Shiite Moslems, with one thing in common—a desire to see that Lebanon did not fall into the hands of the PLO.

Israel's policies toward Lebanon, he said, are governed by a desire to avoid creating any suspicion that it has territorial designs in southern Lebanon. Israel regards the current Lebanese border, he said, "as a permanent frontier."

He said that Israel did not want "to appear as the party which is going to decide the destiny of Lebanon" but that it was willing to respond to such requests as Lebanese villagers' requests for basic commodities now in scarce supply in southern Lebanon because of the 18 months of war in the north.

Mr. Peres denied the reports of an Israeli naval blockade in waters off Lebanon. He said that ships heading toward Lebanon were not interfered with but that suspicious vessels coming from Lebanon were inspected as part of Israel's coastal surveillance.

A possible Middle East precedent was in the offing, the defense minister said. He referred to the existing "open-bridges" policy with Jordan, the Israeli-Sinai agreement between Israel and Egypt, the Israeli "open-fence" policy on the Lebanese border and a small but possibly significant development on the Syrian border in which members of the Druze minority separated by the borders created by the 1967 war have begun family visits in a neutral area under United Nations auspices.

"There is something all combined," Mr. Peres said. "The question is: What are the prospects for Lebanon?"

Israeli, Syrians Meet TEL AVIV, Sept. 17 (Reuters).—Senior Israeli and Syrian officers met twice recently to discuss the removal of Druze villagers from both sides of the Golan Heights. Mr. Peres disclosed last night.

It was their first contact since 1974.

The first meeting, in the presence of UN peace-keeping forces, was to discuss arrangements for the reunification of divided Druze families.

"We're going to get that plane before they do," a Navy officer said last night. "Or else," he added in an overstatement, "it's going to be World War III."

Sources said that the recovery plan had been put together Wednesday and yesterday, but still required a last bit of coordination with a Navy command before being implemented.

The war is not deep enough to require pressing the Glomar Explorer into service, sources said. That ship recovered pieces of a Soviet diesel submarine in 1974 in water almost 10 times as deep as that now covering the F-14.

Although F-14s have crashed into the sea before, none has ever fallen into it so gently that the

### Kissinger Meets Vorster; Security Heavy for Visit

From Wire Dispatches

PRETORIA, Sept. 17.—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and South African Prime Minister John Vorster began talks today to try to head off the threat of race war in southern Africa. Scores of soldiers and police as well as an all-black honor guard, were at the airport for Mr. Kissinger's arrival. He was taken to Burgerspark Hotel along a route guarded by groups of soldiers, stationed every 400 yards, armed with automatic rifles and accompanied by tracking dogs. Shortly after Mr. Kissinger's arrival, unfounded rumors and through financial circles in New York, Chicago, London and Toronto that he had been shot. An official with the party said the secretary was resting in his hotel room and added: "He thought the reports of his having been shot were grossly exaggerated."

A security official issued a statement saying: "The secretary of state is perfectly well and has not been involved in any incident of any kind."

## Agreement as Near

The Kissinger-Vorster talks were expected to concentrate on the future of Rhodesia and South-West Africa, or Namibia, which is controlled by South Africa. Black African nationalists have been battling the white-minority governments in both countries.

Reporters accompanying Mr. Kissinger as he came to Pretoria after talks with black leaders in Zambia and Tanzania were told by a senior official that there were signs that agreement between blacks and whites in South-West Africa is near.

Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith was to go to Johannesburg tomorrow to watch an international rugby match, which may also be attended by Mr. Kissinger. Mr. Smith said in Umtali, Rhodesia, today that he would like to meet Mr. Kissinger. There have been reports the two would meet but they have not been confirmed.

Mr. Smith also said he would make the greatest effort possible to secure a settlement of the constitutional dispute that has hung over Rhodesia since it broke free from Britain 11 years ago—political rights for the black majority.

Rhodesia Resolution However, Mr. Smith's ruling ally, white Rhodesia Front party, passed a resolution yesterday rejecting early transfer to black rule.

Mr. Kissinger was also to discuss the demands by blacks for the dismantling of South Africa's system of apartheid, or racial separation. Mr. Kissinger will meet tomorrow with a group of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

### Finnish Premier Resigns Over Issues in Budget

HELSINKI, Sept. 17 (UPI)—Premier Martti Miettunen's five-party majority government resigned today. President Urho Kekkonen will begin discussions next week to form a new government, a spokesman said.

"Miettunen visited the President at 7 p.m. and the President accepted the government's resignation," the spokesman said.

"The President asked the government to continue in office until a new government can be formed. The President will begin his discussions Tuesday," he said. Parliamentary elections were held last September.

The government fell because of its inability to agree on unemployment, housing, and farming matters for next year's budget. The Communists wanted more funds for unemployment projects and increased housing, and the Social Democrats opposed increased subsidies for farmers as sought by the Center party.

Other witnesses said pupils of the Tiadi Junior School had locked themselves in the school grounds and stuck anti-Kissinger placards on the fence. Five carloads of police arrived and tried the gates.

"When they found the gates locked," a witness said, "they jumped over the fence around the school. I saw children fall and police leaped over them, chasing kids into the classrooms."

"What happened next was most horrible. The police entered the classrooms and as the children forced their way out, they were hit with rifle butts. I hope never to see this again."

The two-man crew of the F-14—a plane that costs \$14 million a copy and about \$18 million if its development cost is included—ejected from the plane and landed on the deck of the carrier. They suffered only minor injuries, the Navy said.

Iran has ordered 80 F-14s but will not receive much of the top-secret equipment that the Navy fears the Russians might get if the plane is not hauled from the depths soon.

## Worried About Sensitive Equipment

### U.S. Navy Is Determined to Beat Russians to Sunken, Top-Secret Jet

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (WP)—The Navy is preparing to retrieve a highly secret F-14 Tomcat fighter plane that rolled off the deck of the aircraft carrier John F. Kennedy Tuesday, sinking into international waters about 75 miles northwest of Scaev Flow, Scotland.

The F-14 went overboard during a NATO exercise called Teamwork 76. A Soviet spy ship shadowing the carrier during the exercise apparently saw the plane roll overboard. Two Soviet Kresta-class cruisers were in the area.

In Washington, officials told UPI that the Navy has hired a deep-sea salvage contractor to retrieve the plane. A spokesman for Seaward Corp. of Falls Church, Va., confirmed that it had been hired to recover the jet.

One Soviet cruiser kept circling the area where the plane sank, raising fears in the Pentagon that the Russians were marking the spot until they could haul the fighter out of the North Atlantic.

This would be a form of retaliation to the current investigation by the United States and Japan of the MiG-25 that a defector Soviet pilot flew to Japan last week.

The Navy F-14, which settled in 1,200 feet of water, would yield the Russians more secrets, if they recover it, than Americans expect to get from their

current examination of the MiG-25.

Not only did the F-14 have a top-secret, \$500,000 Phoenix missile aboard when it plunged into the Atlantic, sources said last night, but the fighter was also equipped with devices so sensitive that a friendly nation would not get them if it bought the plane.

Equipment the U.S. government is determined to keep from the Russians includes devices in the F-14 for coding voice communications and fooling enemy jamming attempts; a computer system to put the plane in the best position to shoot down an enemy aircraft and a data link system so sophisticated that someone on a ship could control the F-14's flight.

"We're going to get that plane before they do," a Navy officer said last night. "Or else," he added in an overstatement, "it's going to be World War III."

Sources said that the recovery plan had been put together Wednesday and yesterday, but still required a last bit of coordination with a Navy command before being implemented.

The war is not deep enough to require pressing the Glomar Explorer into service, sources said. That ship recovered pieces of a Soviet diesel submarine in 1974 in water almost 10 times as deep as that now covering the F-14.

Although F-14s have crashed into the sea before, none has ever fallen into it so gently that the

plane has remained intact. Navy leaders fear that the plane may still be in one piece on the ocean bottom, adding to their determination to recover the plane.

Another option would be to blow it to bits on the bottom but sources said this was not contemplated at present.

Out of Control The F-14 went out of control on the deck of the Kennedy Tuesday as the pilot was preparing to take off, sources said, after a malfunction of one of its two jet engines. The pilot could not throttle down its thrust because of what he termed "a fuel-control problem."

With one engine idling but the other putting out a lot of thrust,

sources said, the plane went out of control on the deck and rolled overboard, hitting three deckhands as it skidded over the side. The Navy said that the three sailors were injured but did not say how seriously.

The two-man crew of the F-14—a plane that costs \$14 million a copy and about \$18 million if its development cost is included—ejected from the plane and landed on the deck of the carrier. They suffered only minor injuries, the Navy said.

Iran has ordered 80 F-14s but will not receive much of the top-secret equipment that the Navy fears the Russians might get if the plane is not hauled from the depths soon.



# Suspicion, Gloom Shroud Mission Of Kissinger in Southern Africa

By John Darnton

DAR ES SALAAM, Sept. 17 (NYT).—So far, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's mission to bring peace to southern Africa has shown only the delicacy, complexity and immensity of the job involved.

Following his talks with President Julius Nyerere Wednesday, two dramatically contrasting news conferences were held. In one, President Nyerere, sitting on the back porch of his statehouse, passionately explained his mixed feelings toward the U.S. initiative and said, in effect, that he was less hopeful than ever.

In the other, Mr. Kissinger, behind a lectern at the Killimanjaro Hotel, suggested that President Nyerere's remarks were the kind of thing that accompanies negotiations and sought to portray himself as nothing more than a conduit for relaying views between black-ruled and white-ruled countries.

But the fact remains so far that the Kissinger trip has drawn a good deal of suspicion and doubt from black Africa, some obviously for appearance's sake, but much of it real. Unless the suspicion can be overcome, success is doubtful.

## Tactical Gloom

Those who traveled with Mr. Kissinger during his Middle East negotiations note that gloom is a perfect curtain-raiser for his style of diplomacy. With it, even a relatively minor advance—in this case an agreement for a constitutional conference on South-West Africa embracing all sides—takes on the appearance of a miracle and can generate momentum.

But those who have followed events in Africa feel the gloom is justified and point out the vast differences between the Middle East and southern Africa in terms of issues, multiplicity of factions and personalities.

Mr. Kissinger has said privately that Mr. Nyerere, whom he greatly respects, is not "another Sadat." The implication is that, unlike the Egyptian President, whom Mr. Kissinger has praised for courage in negotiating with the Israelis despite Arab criticism, there is no African leader willing to run the risk of appearing moderate on the question of "liberation."

"The basic underlying obstacle," Mr. Kissinger said, referring to both whites and blacks, is "the reluctance of anybody to admit that negotiations are possible before they know that negotiations will succeed."

## Talks With Smith

His point, as far as black Africa is concerned, is not quite valid. The African leaders could retort that long before Mr. Kissinger entered the scene, at the Victoria Falls conference last year, they tried negotiating for majority rule with the Rhodesian Prime Minister, Ian Smith, using Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa as an intermediary. The fact that the venture failed—because Mr. Vorster was reluctant to apply sufficient pressure on Mr. Smith, according to the Africans—has left sense of pessimism and even betrayal.

The reputations of Kennedys, such as President Kenneth Kaunda, of Zambia, suffered in

the growing nationalist fervor of Organization of African States gatherings, and they have changed from doves to hawks.

In the Middle East, Mr. Kissinger worked for a peace settlement after the fighting had stopped.

## News Analysis

ped. In southern Africa, the fighting is continuing and, indeed, growing.

There is a constituency among the blacks that says the fighting should go on. It stems from the conviction that the military advantage has swung to the blacks and that negotiations undertaken later, when territory is actually won, are bound to be more advantageous. That conviction is running especially strong now that the rainy season, which will shift the tactical advantage to the guerrillas, is about to begin in Rhodesia. To negotiate, some feel, would be seen as a sign of weakness.

There is also an element of pride and a sentiment for winning the war. Of all the African nations that have won independence, few can honestly say they have defeated colonial forces on the battlefield. The slogan of the Zimbabwe People's Army, the main fighting force of the Rhodesian blacks, is "We are our own liberators."

## April Emphasis

Mr. Kissinger has stressed that during his visits in April, every African head of state urged him to meet with Prime Minister Vorster. But in the interim, the riots and killings have occurred in South Africa and they have made it difficult for African presidents to explain how they can countenance conversations with a man whom their newspapers decry as a butcher of black children.

Mr. Kissinger is new to Africa and some would say he has yet to acquire the necessary feel for

the politics and special sensibilities. Days before his arrival here, he caused a flap because press reports said that he had been "invited" instead of "welcomed"—a distinction promptly corrected by the image-conscious Tanzanians.

The African presidents say they fear that the United States is acting out of self-interest, to contain Soviet influence, rather than out of a sincere commitment to the concept of majority rule. If this is the case, they say, then the United States will drift into an alliance with South Africa, which claims to be fighting Communism, if the negotiations fail.

But there is also a strong moral tone to their position. They say they want someone on their side because it is right and not because of fear of another superpower. The level of idealism clashes somewhat with Mr. Kissinger's brand of realism.

## Three Conflicts

In the Middle East, Mr. Kissinger could identify the conflict and the parties involved. In southern Africa, there is not one conflict but three—over Rhodesia, over South-West Africa and potentially over South Africa. In the case of Rhodesia, the nationalist factions are so splintered that it would seem impossible to know whom to invite to the conference table.

While the nationalist leaders are totally dependent upon the "front-line" African presidents to wage their struggle, the presidents listen to their opinions. And most of the leaders—except Joshua Nkomo, the moderate who engaged in talks with Mr. Smith six months ago—are suspicious of Mr. Kissinger.

Most suspicious of all is Robert Mugabe, the Rhodesian who is emerging as the most popular politician among the guerrillas. Significantly, Mr. Mugabe has voiced reservations about a key provision of the Kissinger plan—financial guarantees for whites in Rhodesia under a black government. "Who will pay blacks for all their years of being exploited by the whites?" he asked in an interview here last week.

# Kissinger and Vorster Discuss Ways of Averting Race War

(Continued from Page 1)

black leaders and a second group of both blacks and whites.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said Mr. Kissinger will visit Zaire Tuesday and Wednesday. He did not say whether Mr. Kissinger would go there directly from South Africa and gave no details beyond saying the secretary would talk with senior officials in Kinshasa.

## Anti-U.S. Feelings

A black Johannesburg newspaper, the World, said in an editorial that Mr. Kissinger's visit came at a time when there was growing anti-U.S. feeling among many of the country's blacks.

## Sellout Is Feared

They feared "another American sellout of their aspirations," the editorial said. "This feeling has developed over the years following America's role of playing godfather to South Africa at

such forums as the United Nations, the International Labor Organization and others. But matters came to a head during the Angolan civil war when the United States sided with South Africa.

In Lusaka, earlier today, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda raised no major objections to a meeting between Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Smith but cautioned against giving "respectability" to the leader of the breakaway colony.

After two hours of talks with Mr. Kissinger this morning, Mr. Kaunda was asked whether he thought a Kissinger-Smith meeting would be useful.

"We have told him what our position is, his heart is in the right place, and we must leave it to him," Mr. Kaunda replied.

## Wary on Smith

He described Mr. Smith as "a very slippery character," adding: "We have dealt with him and we know what we are talking about." Mr. Smith was given a mandate to negotiate on his country's future by the congress of the Rhodesian National Front in Umtali yesterday. But even if Mr. Kissinger should meet Mr. Smith, he will refuse to negotiate with him, U.S. officials said.

The public U.S. position has been that there should be no contact at all with Mr. Smith until he agrees to surrender power to Rhodesia's 6 million blacks within two years.

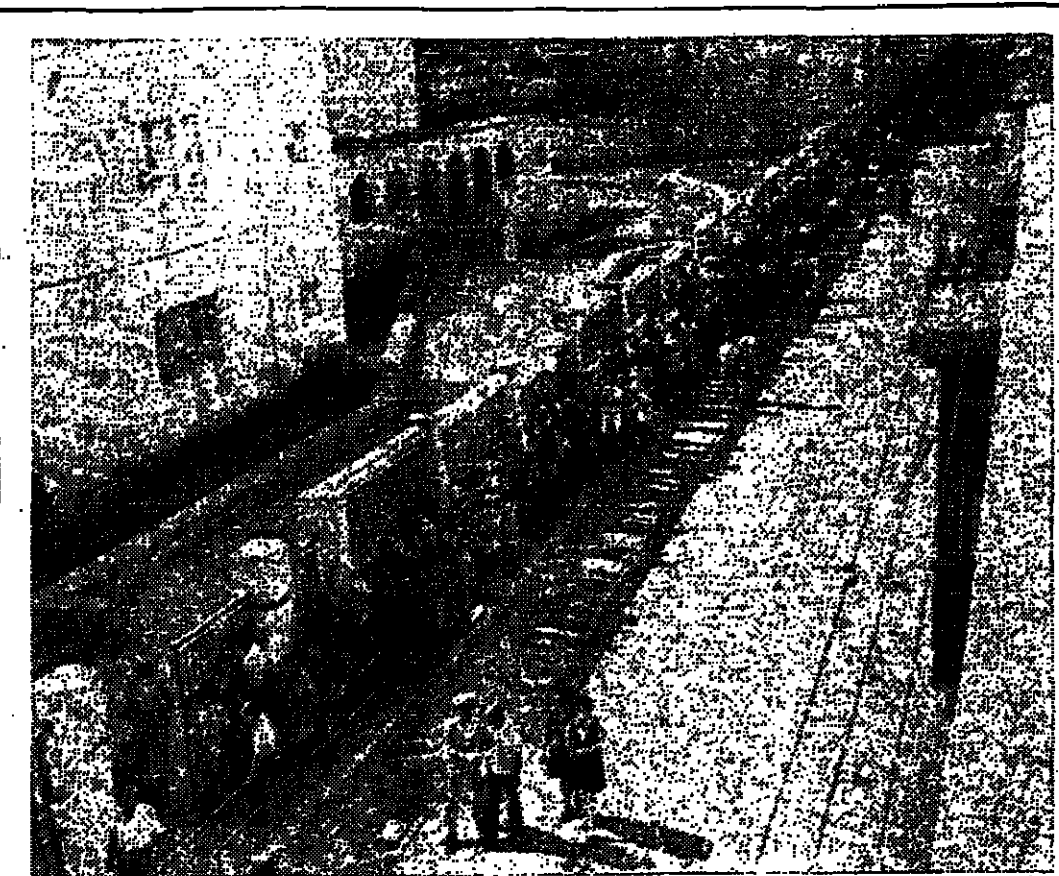
# Rebels in Eritrea Claim Capture of Britons in North

BEIRUT, Sept. 17 (AP).—Eritrean rebels announced today that they had captured three Britons in military zones of Ethiopia's northern province.

A statement issued by the office here of the Eritrean Liberation Front said the captives were held for interrogation on charges of collaborating with Ethiopia's military regime against the Eritrean rebels.

"No ransom is demanded and British authorities have been duly informed of this," the statement said. "The three will be released if they are found innocent. Otherwise they will be court-martialed."

The statement identified the prisoners as Ian McChesney, a chemical engineer, Bruce Thomson, a forester, and Brian Hayhurst, a schoolteacher.



QUEUE ON MALTA—Voters waiting Friday to cast ballots for an enlarged 65-seat Parliament. A heavy turnout on the first of two days of polling there was reported.

## Kuwait Crackdown Is Latest Blow

# Free Press Vanishing in Arab World

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO (WP).—The abrupt crackdown recently on the ram-bunctious Kuwaiti press has all but eliminated freedom of the press in the Arab world.

With few exceptions, Arabic-language newspapers and magazines are either state-owned or organs of propaganda for authoritarian regimes or tame independent journals that hold their criticism and commentaries well within prescribed limits.

Even in Egypt, where journalism is a respected calling and the newspapers are influential, the press has been generally docile since President Anwar Sadat attacked it last spring for unwise muckraking and ordered a shake-up in the editorial leadership. Until last week, the Kuwaiti newspapers provided a lively and useful forum for rival political leaders to make their views known outside their own countries. Arab journalists found outlets in Kuwait for material they could not publish at home.

## Beirut Papers Closed

These were functions performed for many years by Beirut's newspapers, which were independent of Lebanese government control. But most of those papers have closed because of the long civil war in Lebanon, and diplomatic analysts here who are sympathetic to the Kuwaiti government's action say that the crackdown was prompted in part by the fear that what happened in Lebanon could recur in Kuwait.

Kuwait is a heterogeneous country, where the native Kuwaitis are outnumbered by Palestinians and other foreigners. Some of the suspended journals were financed from outside Kuwait, analysts here say, and printed extremist criticism of various Arab leaders that embarrassed the Kuwaiti government.

These newspapers sometimes stirred racial disputes inside the country, creating a parallel with the prewar situation in Lebanon that was too uncomfortable to be tolerable. The Kuwaiti papers that remain in business have been sternly warned by the information minister, Sheikh Jabir al-Ahmed al-Sabah, to "stay out of inter-Arab disputes" and to "contribute to putting out the fire rather than pouring oil on it."

Those papers that fail to satisfy him can be suspended for two years or have their licenses lifted entirely.

Throughout the Middle East, even when the papers and magazines are not actually owned by the government or ruling party, as the radio and television stations are, they can be kept well in line by licensing, taxation and restrictions on imports of newspaper and communications equipment.

## Masses Not Ready

The most liberal Arab leaders, such as Mr. Sadat, take the view that the Arab masses are not ready for Western-style democracy and could not handle the inflammatory material that an unfettered press would be likely to publish.

A Jordanian paper recently caused comment by printing long reports on real-estate speculation in booming Amman and exposing the practice of selling worthless plots of desert land as homesites.

Such examples are rare. In several Arab countries, including Egypt and Saudi Arabia, the press is permitted and even encouraged to look into such matters as street repair, housing

shortages and rubbish collection, but it invariably stops short of finding wrongdoing in high places.

"That kind of thing is a safety valve that keeps the people happy and gives them the illusion they have a free press," a cynical Egyptian journalist said recently. "We have to take it for granted that all the Arab newspapers are government-controlled, except in Lebanon," he said.

## Verbatim Statements

Even when commentary critical of domestic affairs is permitted, deviation from the government line on foreign affairs or internal Arab politics is not. Foreign Ministry or presidential statements are printed verbatim, often accompanied by favorable editorial commentary.

The surviving papers in Kuwait all printed editorials last week praising the government there for its suspensions of the others. In Libya, Syria, Iraq and Algeria, the media are hand-maidens of the ruling powers, routinely extolling the achievements of their revolutionary governments and blasting the governments' foes.

In the Sudan, a diplomat here said with disgust, the most prominent newspaper is a "paid advertisement" for President Gaafar Numeiri. Oman, an absolute monarchy, has no daily newspapers. Southern Yemen is a Marxist state that keeps the press under tight control. In Libya the newspapers

and official news agency never mention Israel but refer to it as the "racist Zionist entity."

## East Jerusalem

Ironically, it is in east Jerusalem under Israeli rule, that the Arab press is least restricted. The Arabic-language dailies, which originated when east Jerusalem was part of Jordan before the 1967 war, regularly oppose policies of the Israeli government.

The Jerusalem daily Al-Quds publishes a column by Mohammed Hassanat Heikal, formerly the most influential journalist in Egypt but now silenced by Mr. Sadat's displeasure.

In the Arab countries, it is probably the Egyptian press that gives its readers the most varied diet each day. Major crimes are reported. Social controversies, such as whether to show the public a tape scene in an anti-Nasser movie, are aired. Historic controversies, such as the causes of the poor relations between Nasser and the United States, are examined in detail.

But the leftist supporters of Nasser, who generally opposed Mr. Sadat's break with the Soviet Union, have gradually been forced into the background. Since Mr. Sadat's winning last spring, the mass-circulation papers, including the prestigious Al-Ahram, have uncritically emphasized development plans, encouraging statistics and official promises of better days ahead.

# Eban Criticizes Publication Of Peace Proposal by Allon

From Wire Dispatches

TEL AVIV, Sept. 17.—Former Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban said today that publication yesterday of a proposed Middle East peace plan by his successor, Yigal Allon, was unwise and unhelpful.

"I am afraid the plan is sufficiently severe to make the Arabs recoil and yet sufficiently detailed territorially to open up a rather superficial territorial debate among Israelis," he said in a radio interview.

Israeli Foreign Minister Allon said in an article published in a U.S. magazine, Foreign Affairs, that to achieve peace with the Arabs, Israel should make a significant withdrawal from Arab territory occupied in the 1967 war.

## Not in Advance

A spokesman for Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said the Israeli leader "did not know in advance of the publication of the article or its contents." "Since we don't have a copy of the article, we can't yet respond to questions about it," he said.

The hawkish Likud opposition group called for an emergency session of the Knesset (parliament) to discuss Mr. Allon's article.

## Arab Is Slain

JERUSALEM, Sept. 17 (UPI).—Security forces shot an Arab to death and wounded at least another Arab today during clashes with hundreds of stone-throwing demonstrators at the end of Muslim prayers in the Old City of Jerusalem.

## The Clashes Erupted When

The 12 men were charged this week under the controversial law of anti-cessors (anti-breakers law) and, if convicted, could be sentenced to long periods of imprisonment as well as being held financially responsible for damage caused during the airport demonstration.

## Britain Boycotting Unveiling Today

# Polish Massacre Monument In U.K. Revives Controversy

LONDON, Sept. 17 (Reuters).—Thousands of Poles are in London for the unveiling of a memorial to 14,500 of their countrymen who were massacred during World War II and an old controversy is stirring again over who perpetrated the atrocity.

The Soviet Union blames the Nazis for the massacre of more than 4,000 Polish officers in the Katyn Forest near Smolensk, in Russia, and the murder of more than 10,000 other Poles. At the time, the Nazis blamed the Russians, and since, several Western investigators have done the same.

The effort by the Polish community in Britain to erect a monument has become entangled in the calculations of international diplomacy.

Bitterness has been aroused over the fact that the British government will not be represented at tomorrow's unveiling and has banned its military personnel from attending in uniform. Many Britons have expressed disgust at their government's attitude.

## Other Governments

Several other governments have been invited to attend but it was not clear which would send representatives. An assistant of U.S. Ambassador Anne Armstrong will be at the unveiling.

But Britain, which is improving its relations with the Soviet Union, is reluctant to support an event which, in effect, accuses the Soviet Union of responsibility for the murders.

The inscription on the monument amounts to an indirect allegation that the Russians were the perpetrators.

## Granite Obelisk

"Katyn 1940," says the inscription engraved on the black granite obelisk that has been erected in Gunnersbury Park Cemetery in west London. A fund-raising campaign provided the £30,000 (about \$35,000) needed to erect the obelisk.

There have been protests in the Soviet Union that the 1940 inscription date is an accusation that Russians committed the atrocity. Britain rejected a Soviet request in April that the government prevent the erection of the monument, saying it was a matter for the local authorities. But the British Foreign Office said in a statement yesterday: "It has never been proved to the British government's satisfaction who was responsible for the massacre. The British government will not, therefore, be represented at the ceremony."

The decision has caused controversy. The embarrassment to many Britons is heightened by the memory of the Polish contribution in the fight against the Nazis in World War II, when more than 250,000 Poles fought alongside British forces and suffered heavy casualties.

## 'Graven Ingratitude'

A retired marshal of the British Air Force, Sir John Slessor, in a letter to the Times

of London castigated the British government for "gross bad manners and craven ingratitude."

Conservatives have accused the Labor government of bowing to the Soviet Union.

But an article in the Times London pointed out that not Conservatives and Labor governments had adopted the same line.

The newspaper's editorial said Britain should not be intimidated by Soviet protests.

Winston Churchill, a Conservative member of Parliament and grandson of the late prime minister, criticized that Britain was boycotting the unveiling because of fear of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Churchill's grandfather refused to become involved in a controversy when the German who had overrun the area, announced in 1943 the discovery of more than 10,000 bodies in mass graves in the forests, mainly around Katyn.

The Russians denied a German allegation that they had committed the murders but it Polish government-in-exile had long suspected of the Russian. Mr. Winston said the Soviet ambassador: "We have got to beat Hitler and this is no time for quarrels and charges."

The new findings kept alive the possibility of some biologic activity on Mars and complicated the nonbiological explanation of the observations.

After three sets of tests on the Viking-1 soil samples and the initial data from Viking-2, Dr. Gilbert Levin, a member of the probe's biology team, said that a number of possible chemical explanations for the activity have been eliminated but not any the biological possibilities.

## Chemical Hypothesis

"This further complicates the chemical hypothesis," Dr. Levin said, adding, "This week, we have further down the biological road than we were last week. I don't know how far down that road we are."

In reporting the new findings at a news conference, the Viking scientists were careful not to draw any conclusions about the possibility that observed reactions in the experiments indicated life on Mars.

The scientists reported the Viking-2 soil released even more radioactively-labeled carbon dioxide than those of Viking-1, but not as much as oxygen.

When this activity was first served by Viking-1, it came as surprise because scientists had generally expected Mars to be more inert. It immediately provoked speculation that the

# Sadat Wins 99.9% Of Vote on New Six-Year Term

CAIRO, Sept. 17 (AP).—President Anwar Sadat has won a 99.9-per-cent endorsement from Egyptian voters in a referendum on whether they wanted him to remain in office for another six years, the Interior Ministry said today.

The ministry said only 5,805 persons out of a total vote of 9.15 million marked "no" on the ballot.

Mr. Sadat, whose picture was on the referendum voting card, received 9.14 million "yes" votes. Ninety-five per cent of Egypt's 9.86 million voters cast ballots.

In a referendum in October, 1970, shortly after he took office following the death of General Abdel Nasser, Mr. Sadat won 90 per cent of the vote. He was then regarded as a stopgap president and 700,000 persons voted "no."

The demonstrators, shouting "Allah is Great," clashed with security forces in the walled Old City after demonstrations had been held in Jerusalem and the West Bank towns of Nablus and Hebron to protest the fencing off of Arab lands.



DO-IT-YOURSELF CAMPAIGN—An aide holds poster pillar of Dietrich Spiering (inside car), a member of the West German parliament from Frankfurt. The Social Democrat carries the poster with him and sets it up whenever he speaks.

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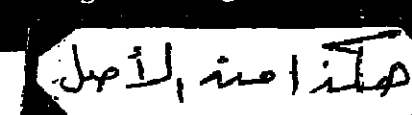
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# Politics on Abortion Issue

## Top Says Catholic Leaders Neutral on Ford, Carter

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—The chief spokesman for the nation's Roman Catholic hierarchy said yesterday that the leadership was "absolutely neutral" in the presidential contest, despite the church's recent statements on abortion.

Archbishop Bernardin said the church's position on abortion was not a partisan political issue even among Roman Catholics.

The archbishop said that "we have gotten a considerable amount of mail, some of it supportive and some of it not supportive." Much of the mail, he said, "expressed concern that we have endorsed one candidate over another. We have not done this."

After meeting with Mr. Ford last week along with other church leaders, Archbishop Bernardin had said the church leaders were not "totally satisfied" but were "encouraged" by the President's position on abortion.

Disappointment Voiced  
After meeting with Mr. Carter two weeks ago, the bishops had expressed "disappointment" in the Democratic candidate's stand on the issue.

Mr. Ford had said he was opposed to abortion on demand except in certain specified conditions, would like to minimize the use of federal funds for abortion and would uphold existing laws governing abortion but favored a constitutional amendment that would give the states the right to decide whether or not to permit abortion. That right was taken from the states by a 1973 ruling of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Carter's views on abortion are similar to Mr. Ford's, with the major exception being that he does not support a constitutional amendment of any kind to overturn the Supreme Court ruling.

The Roman Catholic church is seeking a constitutional amendment that would, according to a position paper handed out at yesterday's news conference, "correct the tragic errors of the Supreme Court on abortion." The church's position generally has been understood to mean a virtual ban on legal abortion.

'Our Side'  
James Baker, the President's campaign manager, said at a news conference earlier this week that "we are pleased if laborers and the issue because the bishops came out on our side."

The bishops have been attacked by women's groups for using their political power to curtail individual rights and criticized by non-Catholic religious groups for allegedly seeking to interfere with constitutional guarantees of religious freedom.

A national organization of Roman Catholic priests issued a statement expressing concern that the abortion issue had been stressed by the hierarchy "to the neglect particularly of other important social issues."

Philadelphia Bid  
Just Mayor  
eld by Court

LADEPHIA, Sept. 17 (AP)—A city judge has upheld a petition demanding special recall election of Frank Rizzo.

County ruled yesterday that judges who are political opponents of the mayor, a former Philadelphia police commissioner, sought to throw out Rizzo by an "incorrect" vote.

The judge held that the city's invalidation on Aug. 24 had been accomplished by "inferences" of the city.

result is that Mr. Rizzo certainly will face a referendum on Election Day, that his supporters say very close.

in Tar-Nicotine Cigarettes  
ss Perilous, Study Finds

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (NYT)—Researchers reported this the first definitive evidence that smoking-caused deaths and heart disease can be reduced by the smoking of cigarettes that contain lower levels of tar and nicotine.

ever, the new data also showed that deaths from all causes were still 90 to 75 per cent among smokers of so-called low tar-nicotine cigarettes among persons who had smoked regularly.

the study show, contrary to the fears of some physicians and scientists, that the tar and nicotine content in cigarettes made in the United States apparently do not increase the risk of cancer and heart disease.

1 Million Studied  
Hammond, who is vice-president for epidemiology and statistics of the American Cancer Society, based his conclusions on analysis of deaths and smoking habits among more than a million U.S. men and women during the 15-year period that ended in 1972.

purpose of the study, Dr. Hammond and his co-workers used "high" tar-nicotine cigarettes as those containing from 25.8 to 35.7 milligrams of tar and 2 to 2.7 milligrams of nicotine. The "low" tar-nicotine cigarettes were defined as containing less than 1.3 milligrams of nicotine and, with few exceptions, less than 17.8 milligrams of tar.

Cigarette brands with tar-nicotine content between these two groups were defined as "medium."

The survey showed that deaths from lung cancer among smokers of "medium" tar-nicotine cigarettes were 10 per cent less than deaths among those in the "high" tar-nicotine group. For "low" tar-nicotine smokers, lung cancer deaths were 26 per cent less. Corresponding figures for heart disease were 8 per cent less for "medium" tar-nicotine and 14 per cent less for "low" tar-nicotine smokers.

Number of Cigarettes  
However, persons who smoked between one and two packs a day of the "low" tar-nicotine cigarettes had a higher lung-cancer death rate than those who smoked less than a pack a day of the "high" tar-nicotine cigarettes. To a lesser degree, this was also true for deaths from heart disease and for total deaths.

Most brands of cigarettes that have only a few milligrams of tar and less than half a milligram of nicotine have been introduced in the last several years and, Dr. Hammond has found, many people who try them soon go back to a brand that contains more nicotine. But since the study began, there has been a general trend toward lowering the tar and nicotine content of particular brands, so that now there are fewer brands in the "high" tar-nicotine group.



RESPONDS TO HECKLERS—Vice President Rockefeller, campaigning in Birmingham, N.Y., gives an obscene gesture to demonstrators who had done the same to him. When asked later about the incident, he said: "I was responding in kind. That's what America is all about." Asked if his actions had been dignified, Rockefeller replied: "I don't think it's dignified to give the finger to the Vice-President."

## News Analysis

### Ford, Carter Speeches Offer Strategy Clues

By David S. Broder

DETROIT, Sept. 17 (WP)—The speeches with which President Ford and Jimmy Carter opened their Michigan campaigns Wednesday night offered the clearest clues yet to the strategies the rivals will use in the big industrial states where both think the presidential contest will be decided.

For Mr. Carter, the emphasis is on Democratic loyalties and economic issues. For Mr. Ford, the emphasis is on peace and personal trust.

Both won good receptions in their simultaneous appearances—Mr. Ford from 14,000 persons at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor and Mr. Carter from 1,000 AFL-CIO convention delegates in Dearborn, 25 miles away.

But afterward, there were doubts on both sides that the opening speeches had been as good as they should have been for what is seen as a tightening race in all the major states.

'Vision of America'  
"I kept hearing 'the vision of America,'" a prominent Republican said of Mr. Ford's speech, "but there wasn't that much new in it. It wasn't what I expected at all."

A major pro-Carter labor leader said the Democratic candidate "has kind of lost his identity since the convention and he just got to get it back in focus. But I don't know if these forays into the states do the job. It may all depend on the debates."

The reason for the dissatisfaction in both camps is that both men had some trouble aiming their message past the immediate audience to the voters who will control Michigan and the other key states.

Those voters, as profiled by the opinion polls on which both Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter rely, are mainly middle-aged suburbanites with family incomes of \$10,000 to \$15,000. Moderate to conservative in their political inclinations, these voters usually split their ballots, ignoring party lines. There are more women than men in the undecided category and a high proportion of Catholics.

Inflation, Crime, Schools  
The concerns of those voters focus more on inflation than on unemployment, with the issues of crime and schools, health and safety more important than defense or international relations. Those were not the voters Mr. Carter and Mr. Ford met Wednesday night. The Democratic nominee had a mostly male audience of union officials who are staunchly partisan in their leanings.

Mr. Ford's crowd was dominated by university students, whose concerns—as expressed by the two dozen undergraduates who met privately beforehand with the

President—included such peripheral issues as homosexual rights, college tuition costs and FBI abuses.

Lord Hecklers  
Mr. Carter at first won only tepid applause from the unionists, many of whom had favored other candidates for the nomination. But he brought them to life by invoking the names of past Democratic presidents, and promising to govern in the tradition of Franklin Roosevelt and John Kennedy.

Mr. Ford strained his voice to override some loud hecklers in his audience but won several standing ovations toward the end of his speech when he implicitly contrasted himself with Mr. Carter: "Trust is not cleverly shading words so that each separate audience can hear what it wants to hear, but saying plainly and simply what you mean—and meaning what you say."

Mr. Ford dwelled at length on his foreign-policy record—an issue Mr. Carter ignored, presumably because he sees few advantages in raising it.

Mr. Ford called peace "the most precious gift" but it may not be judged so politically. The threat of war raked far down on the voters' list of concerns. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, the symbol to some of softness in U.S. foreign policy, was booed by many

more than the hard core of hecklers when Mr. Ford mentioned his name in Ann Arbor.

On the economic issues, Mr. Carter's attack seemed forceful and well aimed. Mr. Ford's defense was improvised and lame. In a speech brimming with statistics, Mr. Carter raked the administration's record on unemployment, inflation, housing, budget deficits and economic growth as adding up to "no runs, few hits and nine errors."

Hasty Improvisation  
Mr. Ford said that he had "cut inflation in half and added 4 million new jobs in just 17 months," but his proposals for new housing and job incentives were lacking in details and had an unmistakable air of hasty improvisation.

Mr. Ford omitted the word "Republican" from his speech and twice went out of his way to condemn—without naming him—the predecessor who, he said, had let the United States be "betrayed by corruption at the highest levels of government."

Mr. Carter flourished his party label proudly and repeatedly referred to the "Nixon-Ford" record, as if it were all the same.

Whether Mr. Ford can shed that political burden seems doubtful. A banner reading "Don't Pardon Ford for Letting Nixon Off" was paraded during his speech, and polls show the pardon issue persists in voters' minds.

Doabi Is Sore  
But Mr. Ford appears to be having success in sowing doubt about Mr. Carter's character, exploiting the former Georgia governor's reputation for "sleazy shading words," as Mr. Ford put it Wednesday night.

A Harris poll published here yesterday reported "a distinct and growing ambivalence" about Mr. Carter since the Democratic convention, and a major labor leader said, "People are beginning to doubt who this man is and what he is."

# Urges New National Plan

## U.S. Business Group Criticizes 'Nuclear Isolationism' Policy

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (NYT)—Assailing tendencies toward "nuclear isolationism" in the United States, a group of U.S. business leaders has called on the Ford administration to put together a new nuclear-energy policy integrating foreign and domestic needs.

The appeal was made by the Committee for Economic Development, a research organization comprising almost 200 corporate heads.

The committee issued a 78-page statement entitled "Nuclear Energy and National Security" detailing its findings.

Franklin Lindsay, chairman of Itel Corp. and head of the group's nuclear energy subcommittee, acknowledged that many of its recommendations coincide with current administration policies on nuclear matters.

For example, the report stresses the need for active U.S. diplomacy in coordinating nuclear-export guidelines among the 15 or so countries with advanced nuclear technologies. The administration has been pressing since last year to coordinate guidelines in the so-called nuclear suppliers' group.

But the proposals of the group and the policies of the government to be "frighteningly inadequate" in coping with the perils of nuclear proliferation.

The business group does appear to have developed some fresh ideas, however, on the reorganization of government agencies concerned with domestic and foreign nuclear policies.

The study declares that the United States must create "a clear, unified national security policy involving both Congress and the highest levels of the executive branch" and must "deal coherently" with all aspects of nuclear policy. Later, it proposes a "new Cabinet-level agency."

Asked if this should be interpreted as a recommendation that the administration put its various nuclear-oriented agencies under a central authority, Mr. Lindsay replied, "Yes."

The study declares that the United States, lacking a monopoly on nuclear technology, "simply cannot afford to withdraw from the nuclear world." It also warns against unilateral steps by the United States to restrict nuclear technology and nuclear exports.

West Point Sets  
New Testing and  
Grading Methods

WEST POINT, Sept. 17 (NYT)—New academic procedures emphasizing a more informal and personalized approach to instruction, testing and grading are being introduced at the U.S. Military Academy in the aftermath of its recent cheating scandal.

The changes, evidently intended to lessen the chances of another such incident while improving academic quality, include "unrestricted discussion" of all assignments, graded or ungraded, outside the classroom, subject only to documentation of any assistance.

A major innovation, it appears to eliminate the procedure that led to the implication of more than 200 cadets in "illegal collaboration" in March on a two-week, take-home engineering examination.

"Discussion may be with anyone, whether that individual has attended that particular session or not," according to an eight-page booklet on new academic procedures. This provision would effectively bar instructors from giving identical tests on successive days, the source of the 1951 cheating scandal.

Another change, to be evaluated after one semester, shifts the emphasis in grading from weekly test to instructor evaluation.

Bernhard Is Quitting  
Wildlife Fund Helm

MORGES, Switzerland, Sept. 17 (UPI)—Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands has resigned as honorary president of the World Wildlife Fund, a post he had held since 1962, after allegations that he accepted bribes from the Lockheed Aircraft Corp., it was announced here.

In a letter to the fund he said, "I think it right to inform you of my decision not to make myself available for re-election as international president and as trustee of our organization at the end of my current term of office, which expires at the end of this year."

French Road Deaths  
Increase 6% This Year

PARIS, Sept. 17 (Reuters)—A total of 7,785 persons were killed in road accidents in France during the first seven months of this year, a 6-per-cent increase over the same period last year, road safety officials said today.

The number of injured in road accidents from January to the end of July this year was 203,750, they said.

House Forms Unit  
To Probe King,  
Kennedy Deaths

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—The House today voted to investigate the assassinations of President John Kennedy and civil rights leader the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The House adopted by 280 to 85 a resolution to establish a 12-member investigating committee specifically charged with inquiring into the circumstances of the assassinations of President Kennedy and Mr. King. The panel would have discretion to look into other cases as well.

Speaker Carl Albert said that he would designate Rep. Thomas Downing, D-Va., as chairman of the panel and Rep. Henry Gonzalez, D-Texas, as next in line. Rep. Downing is retiring at the end of this year and Rep. Gonzalez presumably would succeed him if, as expected, the special committee is continued in the next Congress.

The investigation of Mr. King's death is based on information that includes allegations involving the removal of a black policeman and two firemen from their posts in Memphis shortly before the assassination of the civil rights leader.

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## White House Assesses Navy and Boost

### Congress to Act on \$1.1-Billion Hike

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (NYT).—Administration has mounted a major lobbying effort to urge Congress to approve, it adjourns, a \$1.1-billion increase in the year's defense program.

As regarded in congressional circles as extremely doubtful, the administration request for funds to start construction of six additional ships would be approved by Congress adjourns early on.

At the same time, there was action among staff members of the Appropriations and Services Committees that administration's underlying goal was to establish a case against a Democratic Congress. Should that not be approved, Mr. Ford would be in a position to contend that he was expanding Navy but was not by Democrats in Congress.

#### Rumsfeld Emphasis

Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld emphasized the importance of the administration's shipbuilding request at a conference he called at the Pentagon. Not a long time ago, Mr. Rumsfeld, "The President is confident Congress should act" on administration's request before adjourns.

In addition to the \$6 billion approved for Navy shipbuilding, the administration has for \$1.1 billion to construct frigates and to start construction of a conventional submarine and a nuclear-powered submarine equipped with the new radar and command system.

Aegis system is designed to detect what is regarded in circles as a major deficiency in the fleet's air defense, early against Soviet Cruise missiles, and Navy officials have said it is crucial to start construction of the ships now if they are to maintain maritime superiority in the 1980s.

Budget Limit  
of the immediate problem is whether the additional funding could be fitted into the \$112-billion ceiling on defense appropriations that has been set under the new fiscal year.

If not, it is necessary for Congress to raise the ceiling, with a 10 percent increase in the overall defense budget.

## Peive Dead, Former Premier Soviet Latvia

ISCOW, Sept. 17 (Reuters).—Peive, 70, an expert on agronomy and plant breeding and a premier of Soviet Latvia (63), died Monday, the government announced here today.

#### John Zenick

LEBORG, Sept. 17 (UPI).—Zenick, 64, whose invention of a special prosthetic fastening device made him a millionaire, died after a brief illness, the Consulate here said yesterday.

at Hartford, Conn., of his parents, Mr. Zenick resided in the Alpine village of Kaat at the age of 48.

He became a passionate skier, doing seven days a week on slopes until shortly before his death. He was a fastening device, employing vacuum-sealing technique, is in the construction of air conditioning, the U.S. B-52 bomber and the Anglo-French orbiter.

#### Lajos Csaky

BUDAPEST, Sept. 17 (Reuters).—Lajos Csaky, 77, commander of the Hungarian Battalion in the Franco International Brigade during the Spanish Civil War, died, MTI news agency reported yesterday.

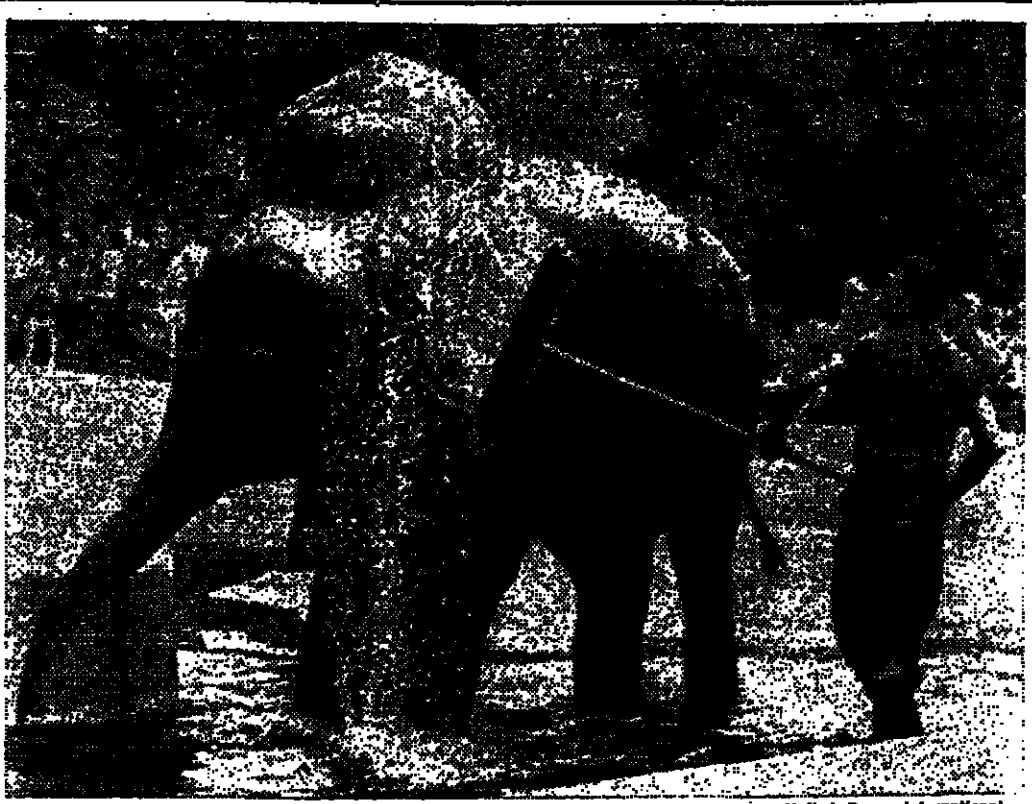
His agency said Mr. Csaky had important posts in the diplomatic service.

#### Charles P. Gorry

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP).—Charles P. Gorry, 64, long-time biographer for the Associated Press, died Wednesday. He covered World War II in the Pacific, Communist China, and fighting in Indochina and Korea.

#### LONDON THEATRES

AN ADULT MUSICAL  
**LET MY PEOPLE COME**  
REGENT THEATRE



**DROUGHT VICTIM**—Under normal circumstances, this elephant at a London zoo gets hosed down each day, but nowadays the bath consists of a sponge in its pool.

## Changing Tastes, Coyotes Blamed

### Sheepmen of the Wild West Beginning to Fade Into Legend

By Bill Richards

ROSWELL, N.M., Sept. 17 (WP).—Once he was the stuff of frontier legend, living a solitary existence on horseback and following his herds of sheep as they wandered summer and winter across vast unfenced stretches of Western range lands.

But the Western sheep rancher, who earned his niche in Wild West lore alongside the cowboy and the cattle baron, is rapidly joining his counterparts as a disappearing breed.

Changing times and tastes, financial and environmental pressures, fences and packs of marauding coyotes are combining to virtually drive the independent sheep rancher off the plains.

"This is a business that doesn't look to have much of a future right now," said Martin Yriart, 46, whose 1,000 acres of land just north of Roswell.

Nearly anywhere else, a spread like Mr. Yriart's would be classified as enormous. Here it is more or less modest. In fact, ranches three times as big are not uncommon in this part of the United States and that is part of the problem, he said. No one wants to spend all his time out on the range anymore.

"The younger generation doesn't want to live the kind of life that you've got to live in this business," said Mr. Yriart, who was in town for the Roswell Livestock Commission Company's summer biweekly sheep auction.

Too Far From Town  
"It's just too far from town and all the bright lights, I guess," he said, as about 40 sheepmen and a handful of women sprawled along the six tiers of scuffed wooden benches watching the action in an auction ring filled with sheep and files.

There is an easy camaraderie here. The sheep ranchers, most of them from southeast New Mexico and west Texas, have been coming into Roswell for decades and, for the last 23 years, they have listened to auctioneer Tom Fihlin's staccato patter.

"Boys," said Mr. Fihlin, the other day, breaking into his own chant as a helper pushed and carried an aging and limping ewe from the pen in back. "Boys, she's still a lamb. Now who's gonna open?"

When the only sound from the benches was a snort or two of laughter, Mr. Fihlin sighed and signaled the mouldy ewe to be hauled away.

"Boys," he said with a grin, "I'll be honest with you. She didn't look quite right to me neither."

Summertime is a slow season in the sheep business—too early for lamb sales and too late for shearing. Even when business picks up here and the auctions speed up to a peak weekly schedule, only 2,000 or 3,000 sheep are likely to be sold in a single auction. Ten years ago, 10,000 sheep moved through Mr. Fihlin's ring in a single session.

The Department of Agriculture reported recently that the number of sheep raised in the United States has been steadily dropping for the last 15 years. In increasingly more of the big sheep ranching states, most of the grazing is being concentrated on big corporate ranches, the report said.

Last Bastion  
New Mexico, which ranks seventh in size among sheep ranching states, is unique as the last bastion of the independent sheep rancher. The phenomenon, according to livestock officials here, is due partly to a heavier rainfall which means less land and capital is needed to maintain sheep. It is also the result of a

steady supply of illegal Mexican immigrants who, until recently, were willing to work as herdsmen for low wages and long hours.

Now, said Mr. Yriart, whose father was part of an earlier immigration of sheep-herding Basques who arrived here from the Pyrenees Mountains half a century ago, "it's getting hard to find wetbacks [illegal Mexican immigrants] to work. A lot of them just keep on heading north to Colorado where the factory jobs are."

Lack of cheap labor has hurt the sheep-raising industry, particularly here, but the worst blow fell four years ago, when the government banned the use of most types of poisons for killing coyotes on federal land.

Ranchers here complain that without the poisons—which were banned for environmental reasons—their flocks are being decimated by hungry coyotes who cross the nearby Pecos River when the jackrabbits supply dwindles in their breeding areas.

Sheep here are raised partly on private land but mostly on federal range lands where poisons are strictly banned. Ranchers hire professional trappers to shoot or trap predators at a price of 20 cents for each sheep being protected. Or they go out and do it themselves.

When a coyote got through a rancher's fence and began killing lambs here in June, dozens of Chevas County sheep ranchers gave chase in trucks, airplanes and a helicopter. A rifleman in

the helicopter—rented by the county at \$150 a day—finally shot the coyote.

"One of those varmints can kill five \$40 lambs a night and go right on doing it 30 nights in a row," Mr. Yriart said. Since the poison ban, some ranchers here have lost 10 to 20 per cent of their sheep and some ranchers have dropped out of the business altogether, he said.

Threat Questioned  
Ranchers here and environmental officials in Washington disagree sharply over the threat that coyotes pose. For whatever reason, the number of sheep being raised here in the last few years has declined drastically. Ten years ago, the sheep inventory was nearly 1 million animals.

Now, state livestock officials estimate the number of sheep here at under 600,000.

The Agriculture Department said that the number of sheep in the United States is down to 12.3 million head, an 8-per-cent drop in the last year.

The U.S. sheep flock is the smallest since the department began keeping records in 1897, officials said.

Federal studies indicate that sheep ranchers are simply getting old. More than 20 per cent of them are over 60 and likely to retire soon, many with no one to take their place. Here in New Mexico, with its large number of independent ranchers, state experts estimate the situation is likely to be even worse in the next few years.

## Turkey Says Opium Controls Are Successful

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

ANKARA, Sept. 17.—Turkey's second season of resumed opium cultivation is drawing to a close and the Turks are proudly claiming that the experiment has been an unqualified success.

U.S. narcotics experts and UN officials who have kept a close watch on the poppy fields see no reason to disagree with Turkish assertions that none of the opium produced is getting into illegal channels.

"All the indications are that the Turks have the situation under control," a U.S. official said.

Turkey used to be a prime source of raw opium for the U.S. market. Several years ago, during one of Turkey's occasional constitutional crises when the military stepped in briefly, Washington persuaded the interim government to ban cultivation of the opium poppy.

#### Blow to Farmers

It was a hard blow for the country's impoverished farmers. Nomads themselves, they depended on the few hundred dollars they got from poppy cultivation to supplement their per

capita incomes of only about \$500 a year.

The United States tried to soften the blow with \$35 million in transitional aid but most of it reportedly never reached the farmers. Hence, when Bulent Ecevit became Premier three years ago, one of his first acts was to lift the ban on poppy cultivation.

There was a predictable outcry in the United States, coupled with warning that high-quality Turkish opium would begin pouring back into the United States.

It did not happen, as U.S. narcotics-control officers here confirm. The controls imposed by the Turks appear to be working.

## Pray for Miracle, Cardinal Urges

NAPLES, Sept. 17 (Reuters).—The archbishop of Naples, Cardinal Ugo, today urged Catholics to pray for the liquefaction this weekend of the blood of the city's patron saint, a "miracle" which is believed to stave off disaster here.

Last May, when the powdery substance contained in an ornate reliquary failed to liquefy, superstitious Neapolitans forecast disaster. When an earthquake hit the northern Friuli region a few days later, killing nearly 1,000 persons, they said their fears had been confirmed.

The next liquefaction is scheduled for Sunday, the feast day of Saint Januarius, a 14th-century martyr adopted by the faithful of Naples as their patron.

## Gunman Surrenders After Austria Siege

SANKT VALENTIN, Austria, Sept. 17 (Reuters).—A gunman holding two schoolteachers and two children hostage in an Austrian school today surrendered to police after a brief siege.

The gunman sought refuge in the school after being surprised during an early morning burglary at a discotheque in this town, 160 kilometers west of Vienna. A policeman was wounded in the siege.

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ing and they are now confident enough that they are planning to increase opium production to meet expanding world pharmaceutical demands.

The Turks credit both their tight inspection system and the farmers' own self-interest. A farmer caught incising his opium poppy pods to bleed the opium-rich juice loses his license and faces prosecution, as does one who plants more than his government-allotted area.

#### Incentives Added

The government has added to the incentives not to cheat by keeping prices high for legal purchases.

As a result, Turkish officials say, there were only 67 prosecutions for 528 acres of overplanting this year, out of a total of about 200,000 acres authorized for cultivation. All of these were due to miscalculations in the crude reckoning system still in use here for land measurements.

There were no prosecutions for illegal incisions.

In fact, the actual harvest covered only about 87,000 acres, due partly to farmers' worries about overplanting but mainly to weak-

er conditions and poor-quality seed.

The Turks also have limited cultivation to seven provinces. Formerly the poppy was grown in 42.

Los Angeles Times


## 11 Greek Policemen Tried for Torture

ATHENS, Sept. 17 (Reuters).—Eleven retired police officers, including the former chief of security police and his two deputies, appeared in court today, charged with torturing political prisoners under the military regime which collapsed in July, 1974.

They are charged with illegal detention, severe bodily harm and abuse of power involving 100 persons held by security police from April 21, 1967, the day of the coup which brought the military junta to power, until Aug. 19, 1973. They face up to five years in prison on each charge.

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## After Lebanon

Crossing one's fingers tightly, one can now say that the end of the 17-month war in Lebanon is within sight. The more savage right-wing Christians may wish to get in a few last licks, which will mainly fall on civilians, and the more fanatical Palestinians, rather than cutting their immense losses, may wish to accumulate more. It seems likely nonetheless that the fatigue and better judgment of the parties, reinforced by outside pressure, especially Syria's (and even Russia's), is producing a ragged cease-fire on the physical lines that have been established for some months. It should take effect in conjunction with the seating of the new President, Elias Sarkis, next week.

Lebanon, of course, is gone. The debris amounts to de facto partition among Moslems, Christians and, for the time being, Syrians. Whether there will ever again be a Lebanon, a unitary state with a single set of national institutions, is problematical. The country's once flourishing cosmopolitan economy is destroyed or dispersed. A proportion of the population equivalent to about two million Americans is dead.

The tragedy is peculiarly Lebanon's. Yet it has broad implications for the whole Middle East. The fact and spectacle of Arabs killing Arabs in Lebanon has tended to distract the Arab world from its more normal primary focus on Israel. Israel has used the interlude to open its border for peaceful contacts with the people of southern Lebanon—a first. Last Wednesday through indirect negotiations conducted by the United Nations, a gap in the Israeli-Syrian Golan line was opened to permit visits among Druze families—another first. To Israel's satisfaction, Jordan's King Hussein has exploited the Palestine Liberation Organization's misfortunes in Lebanon to strengthen his links with the new supposedly "radical" and pro-PLO leadership on the West Bank. The Sinai disengagement between Israel and Egypt has both sides purring.

In brief, the threat of Arab-Israeli war has not appeared more remote in years. All four contiguous Arab states are in the most peaceful and open relationship to Israel that they have ever known.

Unquestionably, the temptation is strong, and not just on the Israeli side, to stand pat.

Israelis lean that way because of the evident short-range convenience and because it fits their pet theory that peace can be achieved only as trust is built by contact and coexistence over time. This is well known. But on their part, some Arabs, even while professing impatience with the status quo, seem reluctant to enter a further stage of negotiations. They know, or they ought to know, that to receive more territory they will have to give Israel real political coin, not simply a piece of paper they call a peace treaty. That the PLO has lost so much of its political clout in the Arab world will make it that much easier for so-minded Arabs just to go through the motions in this regard.

We believe strongly, nonetheless, that it would be the height of folly to stand still. Syria will have cut the PLO down to size in Lebanon in vain if it does not now, after the American elections, move on in the Egyptian fashion toward a settlement with Israel. Egypt, having absorbed the Sinai agreement on partial disengagement, has good reason to go the rest of the way. Jordan, too, is not likely to get into a better bargaining position. The Palestinians, however they manage now to organize themselves, surely have learned that the one realistic alternative available to them is a West Bank-Gaza state accepting, under negotiated terms, Jordan and Israel alike. The Israelis, so quick to insist they will not negotiate under pressure, have no legitimate excuse for refraining from serious negotiation now that they are not under pressure. Serious negotiation means, in this context, the return of Arab land captured in 1967 and coming to mutually acceptable terms with the Palestinians. In return, the Israelis have every right to demand, with strong American backing, a comprehensive settlement on terms that guarantee them genuine security.

One of the substantial diplomatic achievements of the Ford administration has been to establish the United States as a generally trusted and effective mediator of both Arab and Israeli interests. The president sworn in next January, no matter who he is, will have an unparalleled opportunity to build on this foundation and to coax equivalent concessions out of both sides, for their good and for the good of the United States as well.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Change in South Africa

Two things stand out in the epidemic of manifestations against apartheid that continues to rock South Africa; and both are menacing, not simply for white rule but also for the long-run chances for a peaceful racial and political evolution:

For the first time ever, the other non-white South Africans—especially the "coloreds" of Cape Province—have united with the black African majority against the white government.

The demonstrations—particularly the strikes that have brought industrial Johannesburg close to a standstill twice in a month—have been planned and led by students who make no secret of their contempt for the traditional black leaders.

"You are facing the last generation of blacks who are willing to negotiate," the mayor of the black Soweto township outside Johannesburg told government investigators. But the mayor's own house was almost burned down by young radicals, negotiations with him and his kind may already be irrelevant.

For more than half a century, South Africa's black leaders tried patiently to negotiate for dignity, equality of opportunity, and a share of political power. They sought

not to drive out the whites but to share with them in a multiracial society. But the government even today imprisons such leaders instead of negotiating with them; and it is no surprise that the "black power" doctrine is now spreading rapidly through the townships.

This time, however, the once-dominant "coloreds"—South Africans of mixed race—have taken up with courage and ingenuity the revolt begun by Soweto blacks and managed to bring their protest right into the heart of Cape Town. Young Indians, too, have bridged the artificial gap created by apartheid and, in increasing numbers, joined the struggle for its dismemberment.

These developments make it clear that South Africa cannot for long be left out of any equation aimed at building peace and stability in southern Africa. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is right to concentrate first on solutions for Namibia and Rhodesia; but he cannot promise South Africa a long respite in return for its help with those problems. And he must select with some care the black leaders he confers with in South Africa—or he is likely to find his conversations as irrelevant as the mayor of Soweto now seems to be.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### The Butter Mountain

What is the answer to the butter mountain? The Common Market Commission has come up with an astonishing solution: an increase in the price of margarine. Think about it. The logic has the simplicity of the lunatic. If people won't bankrupt themselves by gorging high-priced butter, they shall be punished by having the margarine priced out of their mouths too. If they will not eat butter, they shall not eat margarine either.

Pierre Lardinois, the EEC farm commissioner, is said to have been rather surprised by the vehemence of opposition to this proposal voiced by British Labor members of Parliament and others in the European Parliament. What did he expect? A pat of butter on the back? There are two acceptable methods for disposing of butter mountains: Persuade people to eat more by re-

ducing the price; reduce the surplus by persuading farmers to produce less. Either way, that means cutting subsidies to farmers. If the bureaucrats in Brussels persist in playing Marie Antoinette with our shopping bills, then the sooner their disdainful schemes are consigned to the legislative tumbrel the better.

—From the Daily Mail (London).

### Assembled Panjandrums

Dr. Kissinger will have to talk to Mr. Smith, or better, to the assembled panjandrums of the Rhodesian front. He has first to establish himself with the African end of the process, in itself no easy task since it is still far from an agreed position. But as a mediator he can hardly indefinitely have a mediator—Mr. Vorster—between himself and his other principal.

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

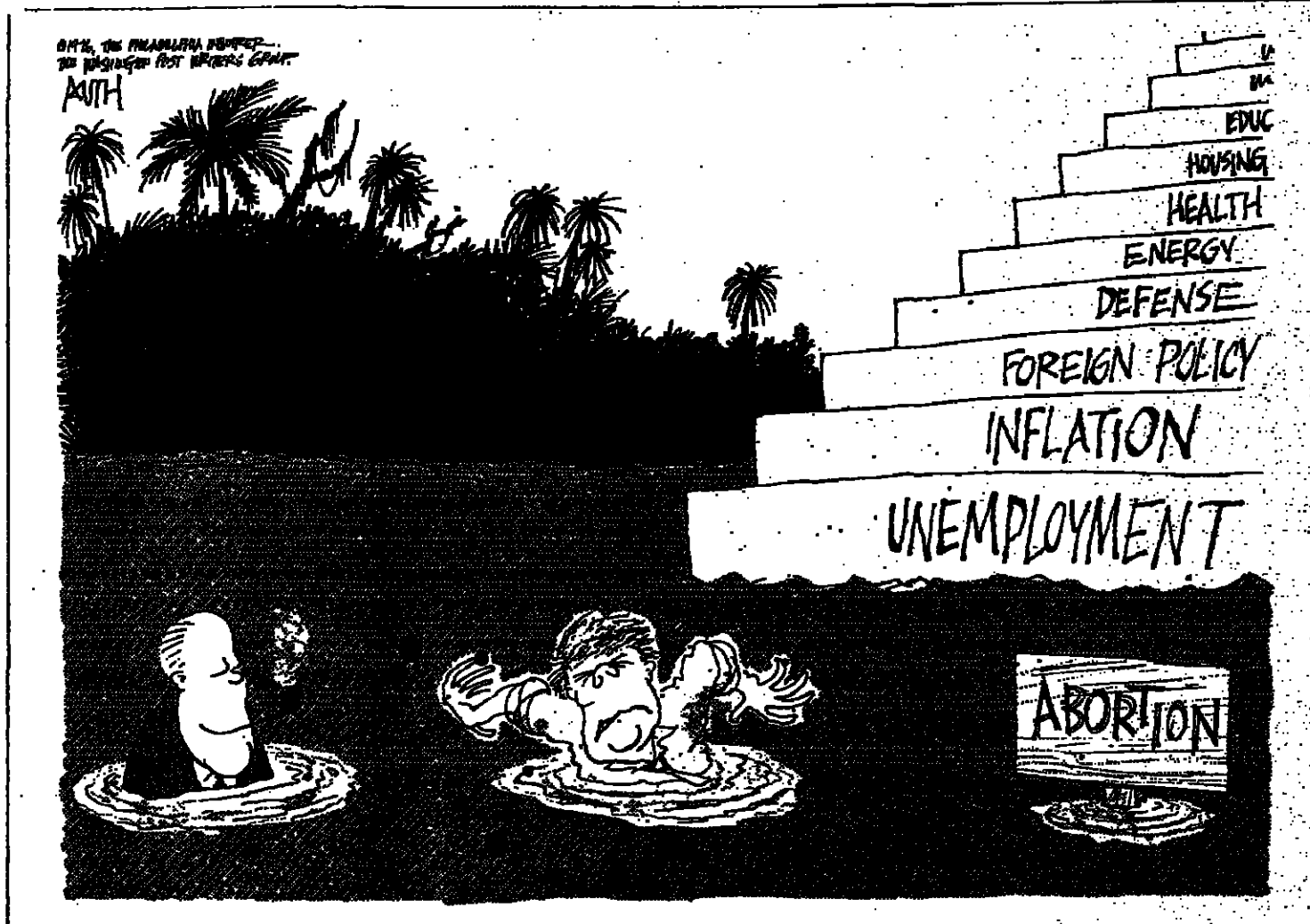
September 18, 1901

WASHINGTON—The body of the late President McKinley lay in state in the Capitol today while thousands filed past to pay their last respects before the body is conveyed to Canton, Ohio, for burial. A simple funeral service was conducted in the Capitol Rotunda; it was attended by representatives of all major foreign powers as well as many senators and congressmen. Many, including new President Theodore Roosevelt, were moved to tears by the ceremony.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 18, 1926

NEW YORK—Much controversy has been caused on both sides of the Atlantic by Mr. Rudyard Kipling's latest poem in which he attacks the United States and in particular its claim to have won the Great War. The New York Times describes it as being in bad taste, while the Daily News calls it a "Hymn of Hate." In London the Evening Standard declares that "It is a pity that Mr. Kipling should have so wounded American sentiment."



## Trouble at Democratic Headquarters

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The Democrats are getting a little edgy about the presidential election. The pros at the top of the party still feel that Carter will hold the states in the Old Confederacy, and that they will carry enough of the Northern industrial states to win an electoral majority; but their voter-registration drive so far has been a disappointment.

The primary elections seldom get out the vote except in the predominantly one-party states, but this week they were a spectacular doer. In the District of Columbia, only 18 per cent of the registered voters went to the polls—a miserable showing even for the last American "colony."

Nobody expected much of a turnout in Massachusetts, Minnesota and other states where Senators Kennedy, Humphrey and other prominent characters were shoo-ins, but even in New York, where Pat Moynihan and Bella Abzug were staging a well-publicized alley brawl for the Democratic senatorial nomination, only 24 per cent of the registered Democrats took the trouble to vote. Maybe it's still too early and not too significant.

### Fussing Over

But here at the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee and big labor, which have stopped fussing with each other for a change and have been concentrating on registration and drumming up the faithful, the response has been less than enthusiastic.

This has been a surprise to the Democratic party pols. They thought that after Vietnam and Watergate, a united Democratic party, at a time of high prices and unemployment, would clobber the Republicans. They wanted to flush Jerry Ford out, on the theory that you had to know him well to reject him, but it hasn't quite worked out that way.

It was also assumed here that the dominant power of the Democratic party, with its control over the big statehouses in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois, Minnesota and California, would prevail, but that isn't quite so clear now either.

This is still the Democratic strategy, but it rests on the assumption that they can organize the party and get the faithful to register and vote. The evidence so far is that they have not been able to overcome the indifference of their own party members.

George Gallup's latest poll indicates that "national voting participation" may be even poorer this year than in 1972 (which was the lowest since 1948), with the distinct possibility that nonvoters will outnumber voters in the November election.

### Lagging Behind

Gallup finds in his polls that, for all the exertions of the labor unions, "Democrats are lagging behind the GOP in the registration battle—81 per cent of Republicans registered to vote compared to 75 per cent of Democrats."

This worries the Democratic party leaders here, and they have other worries. Carter is not increasing his popularity in the nation, as he did in many states during the primaries. Something is holding him back—the Democratic party leaders are not quite sure what it is—but something about his personality, his manner of speaking, his thin trailing voice, and his switches on major policy issues are hurting his campaign.

The President has similar prob-

lems. Most of the time, he is ducking the major issues. "The question in this campaign of 1976," he said at Ann Arbor this week, "is not who has the better vision of America but who will act to make that vision a reality."

If this is to be the basis of Ford's argument in the coming debates, as we are told, he is in trouble, for in over a quarter of a century of public life he has given us no "vision of America," and has acted in Congress as a man of the opposition and in the White House not as an innovator

of the coming years but as the champion vetoer of Democratic proposals. This is the issue that is coming up in the debates. Ford's notion is that more progress can be made by stopping bad ideas than by suggesting new ideas of his own, and he could be right, but like the Democrats, he is wondering about what the voters think, and hoping that the debates will help settle the issue.

In short, both candidates and parties are "edgy" now, and wondering how the debates will come out, especially the Repub-

licans, for they are clearly the minority party and have to hope that Ford's "vision" and debating skills will overcome Carter's Democratic party organization.

How to get their people registered and to the polls—this is the problem of the Democrats, and they are worried about it. For despite all their exertions, despite Carter's rushing around the country to inspire and unify his party, the Democrats are not registering and voting as expected, and this is Carter's disappointment and Ford's hope.

## Letters

### Meek Shall Pay

Mr. J. C. Dixon's letter (Sept. 10) certainly incites strong reactions. About the most unimpressive first reply to him I can think of is to propose that the meek are told they shall inherit the whole thing precisely so that they will fill the coffers no matter what.

In order not to spoil it for others, Mr. Dixon, as an expatriate patriot and good for him, is requesting with thanks in advance to consider in his case quietly paying additional taxes to be exported from Americans here under the trumped-up ruling that this is simply due to our living and working overseas.

By golly, nobody objected when I was living and working overseas in South Korea in 1953-54. One wonders what Ben Franklin would have said about all this.

KELLOGG A. F. SMITH.

### Working Stiffs

I agree in principle with G. Legman's letter (Sept. 11-12) attacking preferential tax treatment for the rich versus our working stiffs. However, I feel it is unreasonable to single out Jimmy Carter for inferred criticism. Surely any prudent taxpayer will accept whatever opportunities are available to him under existing IRS regulations to reduce his tax burden.

JOLLY D. BACKER.

London.

### 'Poets Don't Last'

Referring to James Reston's sensitive tribute to Mao Tse-tung (Herald, Sept. 11-12) entitled "Even Poets Don't Last Forever": True, but poetry does (or can).

Who knows how long the influence of the great man will last among his own 800 million people—or how far beyond. But poetry does not die.

EVE KENT.

Paris.

### Swiss Franc

During the past week on the Swiss television there was a program devoted to the sad state of the export business in Switzerland, where orders on hand are at the lowest point in 10 years.

The strange thing about this program was that not one single word was said about the high price of the Swiss franc.

The Swiss Central Bank has permitted the speculators to drive the Swiss franc to such a high plateau that they have priced themselves completely out of the world markets.

There was also talk about selling to oil-producing countries and other raw-material producers. However, the oil countries sell almost their entire production in U.S. dollars, as do many other producers of other raw materials. With these dollars they naturally will buy in the United States where they can purchase what they need with quality and delivery every bit as good as from Switzerland. They are not so stupid as to buy from Switzerland at the ridiculous exchange rate of 2.48 Swiss francs to a dollar. They can also buy with their dollars at good prices from France or the U.K., where both

currencies have gone through substantial devaluations.

The only solution is a large devaluation of the Swiss franc, not less than 30 to 40 per cent in order to become competitive again. If the Swiss wait much longer they will have no orders on hand and factories closing down.

FRANKLIN JOHNSON.

Sierre, Switzerland.

### The Koh-i-Noor

I refer to Robert Alderman's letter appearing in NYT on 14 September in which he states that the Koh-i-Noor was given to Shah Jahan in 1656 by a Persian adventurer, Mohammad Said Mir Jumrah.

To go a bit back into history, the diamond was in the hands of Bikhramjit's family in Agra at the time of its conquest by Zahir-ud-Din Muhammad Babur during 932 AH (1526 AD). Humayun, Mirza and the Treasurer, among others, were given the responsibility of guarding the treasures of Agra after its occupation. When Humayun and his men fled the escape of Bikhramjit's family, the family made him a voluntary gift of various jewels amongst which was the famous Koh-i-Noor. Its value was appraised as the equivalent of two and a half days' food for the whole world.

In view of the various conflicting claims over the stone, I would consider it more appropriate to have it endowed to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco), rather than distributing it to all possible claimants by cutting it, as suggested by Mr. Alderman. Unesco, under its charter, could protect this heritage for the benefit of the whole of humanity.

SAJJAD AJMAL.

Paris.

### Private Club 'Bias'

As a Jew myself, I fail to see why Jews, blacks or others should complain if they are not accepted as members by private clubs.

Such clubs are associations of like-minded people, and it is an intolerable invasion of privacy if "liberals" want to dictate to private clubs.

The constitutionally guaranteed freedom of association in the United States also presupposes our choice as to whom we wish to associate with.

If I were to found a club which bars red-haired people or people named Smith, who has a right to interfere so long as the membership does not change the rules? I also consider it extremely bad taste to obtrude yourself where you are not wanted, and welcome advance information to this effect.

HARRY C. SCHNUR.

Gallen, Switzerland.

### Spanish System

The proposition most clearly established by the report of Stanley Meisler (Herald, Sept. 14) on the Spanish sociologists' conclusion that Spain is ready for democracy is that the government of Mr. Franco managed to substantially improve the lot of the average Spaniard and to firmly establish Spain economically in the 20th century at a time when very many so-called

developing nations were sinking into economic chaos while presumably practicing the kind of democracy the sociologists, and others, find that Spain is now ready for. I wonder if the price to be paid for this luxury by the people of Spain will, in time, prove to be worth it?

The issue will be whether the system adopted by the Spaniards is consistent with the ideological Spanish character and properly balances individual freedom on the political side with the necessity for limiting bureaucratic intrusion into all aspects of national life. This is a dilemma that is unanswered in most of Europe and one would hope that the Spaniards cast a very critical eye at the existing alternatives before opting for a final solution.

J. F. NUÑEZ.

Lausanne, Switzerland.

### U.S. and Vietnam

Given the ruin and devastation of post-war Vietnam by merciless American munitions, presenting the effacement of a once prosperous country by savage biological and chemical warfare, and assuming that the carnage in Indo-China with its pestiferous mass famine, torture, murder and disease for causes now recognized by the United States as erroneous in pretense and morally repugnant, President Ford's veto of Hanoi's entry into the United Nations (Herald, Sept. 14) is both highly hypocritical and paltry politics.

Hanoi's poor response to American requests as to the whereabouts of its soldiers and pilots missing in action during the Vietnam war merited the rejection. But it seems that if the chief executive really wanted our boys home, he should open as many doors of communication with the Vietnamese as possible instead of hampering prospective diplomatic dialogues and negotiations in the respected world forum with its international preoccupations and consequential debates and discussions.

Although political opinion might be favorable at home, the President's veto can only arouse the antipathies of Vietnam's friends who are more numerous than our own. Since we were the aggressors in the eyes of most of the world's nations during our debate in Indochina, the veto will not ameliorate their ideological and pragmatic disapproval of us.

Poor diplomacy on our interdependent planet is poor politics. JEFFREY MORGEN.

Font-de-la-Noye, France.

## Some Points Concerning Solzhenitsyn before

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Concerning the talk about Solzhenitsyn, the Republicans included in their platform a specific tribute to him, the Democrats surreptitiously contrived to lose a proposal that they do the same thing—a few points ought to be made.

1. Henry Kissinger, when he was first invited by President-elect Richard Nixon to become his national security adviser, gave Mr. Nixon to read Robert Conquest's book "The Great Terror." It is an account of the carnage which Stalin found necessary to the establishment of a totalitarian rule in Russia, while carnage had at least the advantage of delighting him. My information does not extend to whether Mr. Nixon read the book, although if he did, he cannot have assimilated its meaning, to judge from the eulogy to Mr. The-bug on his belated departure from this vale of tears, which reached high tide in China under his rule. As well as pay tribute to Joseph Stalin, "The Great Terror" was killers on approximately the same scale, though perhaps the edge goes to Mao who, after all, had a larger pool of bodies to kill from than Stalin had.

Henry Kissinger, shortly after Gerald Ford became President, sat down to read a chapter of two from "Gulag Archipelago" having up until then read only Solzhenitsyn's "Cancer Ward." He found the book so engrossing, he could not read it all. He read through "The Gulag Archipelago" and "First Circle." He then too "Gulag" to President Ford, with the recommendation that he read it. One does not know whether Mr. Ford did so. If Richard Reeves is correct in saying that Mr. Ford has not read a book in 10 years, the odds are against it. Still, the impulse of Mr. Kissinger is what we are focusing on.

Henry Kissinger, after expounding Solzhenitsyn, made known to a relevant figure the concept of the U.S. government for the physical safety of Solzhenitsyn, who at that period was still in Moscow. It is not inconceivable that the decision of the Kremlin to exile Solzhenitsyn, rather than send him back for a refresher course on "Gulag," or on one of those terminal visits to the Lubyanka prison, was the result of Kissinger's incremental intervention. Not inconceivable, in other words, that Kissinger saved the life of Solzhenitsyn.

2. When the question arose whether Solzhenitsyn should be invited to the White House, the advice that he should not come came from Kissinger, who no says that his judgment was defective, though in fact it wasn't. It is the policy of détente which is the policy of détente which is the policy of détente. It should be stressed that a secretary of state primarily seeking to achieve a certain relationship with a certain country naturally shrinks from certain kinds of provocations.

You cannot file the most eloquent critic of the Soviet Union while carrying on détente with the Soviet Union. It is, simply, a matter of incompatible policy. Who says "A" to quote the cliché must say "B."

In other words, one cannot deduce from Mr. Kissinger's rebuttal to Solzhenitsyn, any lack of reverence for Solzhenitsyn.

3. What is disarming is the culture impregnated by the act of Mr. Kissinger. Now Winston Lord, the young and gifted assistant to Mr. Kissinger, was detected at a seminar for the Department of Defense, using the word "fascist" loosely at the expense of Solzhenitsyn. What Mr. Lord said cannot be put more precisely than this—because says he did not call Solzhenitsyn a fascist, and as a longtime friend of Mr. Lord, I am prepared to accept his word any time. He did not deny using the word. And this brings us to the first point that ought to be made here.

The bureaucratic reflex of Winston Lord at so young an age is the result of a disease at least as contagious as, say, the swine flu, and extremely dangerous breeding at its most virulent manifestation, the kind of people we finally had to dispatch from the Nuremberg for hyper-fidelity to the regnant ideology. And, alas, no antidote is in sight. One large can only appeal from Winston's drinking to Winston sober—by telling him, gently, that though fear and extent a value-free science, it ought not to crowd out more reality.

To link Solzhenitsyn to a modern political movement—philosophy that glorifies violence and the subordination of the individual to the state is intellectually wrong-headed. And to say such a thing about the noblest man alive is Philistine.

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**Oil Prices  
U.K. Rise  
Per Cent****Rise Over Year  
to 13.8 Per Cent**

ON, Sept. 17 (AP-DJ).—Retail price index for gas 158.5, up 1.4 per cent month earlier and up 13.8 per cent from a year earlier, segment of Employment.

August rise was the monthly increase since last month was the first rise in prices had. In the 12 months July the retail price index 12.9 per cent.

Retail price index is based on 1974 equals 100. The index of 158.5 has not been in August, 1975 the index 139.3. The index for oil is based on prices 17.

Seasonal food costs major factor in the index increase. Seasonal index rose 0.8 per cent in last month's period, with the record 14.5 per cent a month earlier.

During seasonal food, retail last month rose 1.1 per cent compared with 0.9 per cent

**Higher Than Others**

In its annual inflation of 13.8 per cent, the U.K. is considerably higher than other major industrial countries. In West Germany consumer prices have risen 7.1 per cent in the latest 12 months for which data are available. In the U.S. the rise has been 6.5 per cent, in Japan 9.5 per cent, in France 9.4 per cent, and in Italy prices have risen 16 per cent.

Summer, when the government introduced its counter-inflation program restricting wages, it said the year-to-date rise in prices would be 10 per cent by the end of summer.

Target was subsequently missed, and some private analysts now believe that it will not return to single-digit inflation until the latter part of 1977.

Department of Employment said the higher retail price for the August period "was mainly to higher average for many articles of food, notably potatoes, eggs, meat, bread, and of clothing; to rises in London Underground fares, and to increases in other costs."

**Rise Offset**

Price increases were partially offset by lower prices for some fruits and vegetables, the trend said.

Analysts expect the annual rate of inflation to accelerate over the next months. On Monday, the government announced that the price index for manufacturing goods had risen 1.5 per cent month.

Each of the pound's decline not yet shown up in retail sales and the drought is expected to be a factor in rising food prices over the next few months. Retail price increases, including ones for milk and coal, are expected to influence the price index for September.

**Snake Currencies  
Under Pressure,  
If Against Mark**

RUSSELS, Sept. 17 (AP-DJ).—Central banks within the European Snake, or snake, were expected to intervene heavily in foreign exchange markets to when most snake currencies edged to their floor price in West Germany's strong Deutsche mark.

The Belgian, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian currencies all hit their floor prices against the mark because of renewed speculation on a possible revaluation of the West German currency.

The Belgian central bank sold 100 million marks today, the Swedish central bank sold 75 million marks.

The Danish National Bank fed 100 million marks to the market, a total of 13 million marks sold by Norway's central bank.

In West Germany, the Bundesbank bought 300 million Belgian francs, 20 million Danish kroner, and 20 million Swedish kronor. When snake central banks closed this afternoon, the mark was top of the snake with the Belgian, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian currencies at the tail and the Dutch guilder down 1 per cent against the mark.

Snake currencies jointly float against the dollar within a range of 2.25 per cent.

Much of the renewed speculation on a general snake realignment or unilateral mark revaluation came from a sharp rise in the mark against the dollar in recent days. While all snake currencies also improved against the dollar, they could not keep pace with the mark's strong gains, dealers said.

**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES****Asarco Ends Deal With Affiliate**

Asarco Inc. says plans for it to receive \$77 million in capital from its Australian affiliate, MIM Holdings Ltd., have been terminated. In early July, the companies announced that MIM had agreed to buy 2.5 million newly issued shares from Asarco for \$22 each. These shares, plus 500,000 that it intended to buy in the open market, would have given MIM a 13.7-per-cent interest in the U.S. mining and metal-processing company. Asarco holds a 48-per-cent interest in MIM, which is also a mining company. In a statement, Asarco said the transaction has been terminated because the companies had been "unable to complete successfully all aspects of the complex transaction."

**St. Gobain Lifts Certain-Teed Stake**

Certain-Teed Corp. says Cie. de Saint-Gobain-Pont-A-Mousson will purchase from Turner & Newall 1,650,740 common shares of Certain-Teed at \$21 a share. The securities constitute all of the shares of Certain-Teed owned by Turner & Newall and represent about 12.7 per cent of the common shares of Certain-Teed currently outstanding. The purchase was approved by directors of both companies and it is expected the transaction will be effected upon receipt of French government approval. With this purchase St. Gobain will hold about 52 per cent of the outstanding shares of Certain-Teed. St. Gobain has indicated it no longer intends to acquire more shares of Certain-Teed by purchase on the open market, as had been announced on Aug. 20, 1976, although it may acquire blocks of shares from owners in privately negotiated transactions.

**Norway Said to Grant Concessions**

The Norwegian Ministry of Industry has decided to grant concessions for the two North Sea key blocks 24-11 and 24-12 to a Norwegian-American group of oil companies. The newspaper Stavanger Aftenblad reports the decision is dependent on parliamentary approval for Statoil, the national oil company, to pay for the first time the cost of the exploration costs. The report says the two blocks, located near the Norwegian Frigg and Heimdal fields and the British Brae and Beryl fields, have been awarded to a group that includes Saga Petroleum Norway, with 5 per cent, which is to pay 7.5 per cent of the exploration costs; Norsk Hydro Norway, with 10 per cent, and is to pay 15 per cent of exploration costs; Texaco with 35 per cent, and to pay 70 per cent of the exploration costs, and Statoil Norway with 50 per cent, and to pay 7.5 per cent of exploration costs.

**Sperry Univac Sees 15% Profit Rise**

Sperry Rand Corp.'s Sperry Univac division expects that profits from computer business will grow at an average annual rate of 15 per cent over the next five years. In the fiscal year ended March 31, Sperry Univac's revenue from computers was \$1.43 billion, or 44 per cent of the unit's total revenues. Sperry Univac vice-president and controller J.J. Ciasullo says the company expects to meet its objective of boosting computer revenue and profit by over 10 per cent this fiscal year despite the significant effect of unfavorable foreign currency conversion rates.

**Data Show Upturn Has Slowed****West German GNP Grows 1% in Quarter**

FRANKFURT, Sept. 17 (AP-DJ).—West Germany's real gross national product in the second quarter of 1976 was up 1 per cent from the first quarter and earlier period, the Bundesbank said today in its September monthly report.

In a separate announcement, the Federal Statistics Office in Wiesbaden said real GNP in the first half of 1976 was up about 6 per cent from the like year-earlier half.

The Bundesbank did not give specific figures for the second quarter, but it had announced previously that first-quarter GNP, adjusted to 1962 prices, was an estimated 150 billion marks, up nearly 2 per cent from 147.1 billion marks in the 1975 fourth quarter and up 5.3 per cent from 142.4 billion marks a year earlier.

**Upturn Slows**

The Bundesbank's figures support official and private assessments that the German economic upswing has slowed somewhat during the course of this year. The Economics Ministry has said repeatedly the slower pace of expansion is desirable as a deterrent to economic overheating. Both the ministry and the Bundesbank have predicted re-

**Japan Surplus  
In Payments  
Falls in Aug.**

TOKYO, Sept. 17 (AP-DJ).—Japan had an overall balance-of-payments surplus of \$110 million in August, against a \$721-million surplus in July and a \$280-million deficit in August 1975.

The Finance Ministry, announcing this today, said preliminary figures for last month showed that the country's trade surplus was \$580 million, compared with \$1,005 billion in July and \$495 million in August 1975.

The decline in the trade surplus was a chief factor in the overall payments surplus shrinkage, and was expected, having been signaled in the \$94-million customs clearance-based trade deficit the government announced Tuesday.

The ministry's figures showed that the country's current account surplus was \$40 million last month, down from \$404 million in July but still up from \$22 million a year earlier.

Japan's exports in August totaled \$5.39 billion, down from \$5.78 billion in July but up from \$4.34 billion a year earlier.

August imports totaled \$4.71 billion, down from \$4.78 billion in July but up from \$3.85 billion in August last year.

Seasonally adjusted, the overall balance of payments was in deficit by \$111 million.

The seasonally adjusted trade balance was in surplus by \$359 million, down from a \$735-million surplus in July.

Seasonally adjusted August exports totaled \$5.3 billion, the same as July. Seasonally adjusted imports totaled \$4.95 billion, against July's \$4.57 billion.

Japan's invisibles and transfer payments accounts showed a combined deficit of \$540 million last month.

**U.K. Car Output Off**

LONDON, Sept. 17 (AP-DJ).—British car production averaged 16,193 cars a week in the four weeks ended Aug. 21, down 18 per cent from the year-earlier weekly average and down 29 per cent from the July weekly average, the Department of Industry reported. The decline was due in good part to strikes.

**Price of Gold Up  
\$3.50 in London,  
Best Since July 9**

LONDON, Sept. 17 (AP-DJ).—The price of gold in London closed \$3.50 an ounce higher today at \$118-\$119, bid and asked, its best level since July 9. Yesterday's closing price was \$114.50-\$115.50.

Dealers said that trading during the day was fairly active and overall volume was good. There was a good two-way business, fueled by sustained buying interest, one dealer said.

The higher price levels reflected a continuation of yesterday's upturn, which in turn had been prompted by better than expected results of the International Monetary Fund auction at mid-week, the dealer added.

Bullion prices started with a significantly improved morning fixing of \$116.85, followed by trading which ranged from \$117 to \$118.

The afternoon fixing price advanced further to \$119.50. One dealer said the day's lowest range was \$113-\$113.50 and the high \$119-\$120.

But prices came off slightly by the close because of the increasing vulnerability of the market at the higher levels, he added. "The market is still nervous and it's hard to say how prices will go in the immediate term," he said.

**Danish Prices Rise**

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 17 (AP-DJ).—The Danish consumer price index registered 247.3 in August, up 0.7 per cent from July and 7.7 per cent from a year earlier, the government's bureau of statistics announced.

**Anti-Trust Bill  
Voted in U.S.,  
Goes to Ford****Gives States Authority  
To Sue for Violations**

By Carole Shifrin

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (WP).—The House passed and sent to President Ford yesterday a bill designed to strengthen state and federal enforcement of the U.S. anti-trust laws.

Passage occurred on a 342-to-138 vote immediately after a 215-to-177 vote on a procedural motion that could have opened the bill to amendments and possibly killed it for this Congress. It has passed the Senate in identical form.

The anti-trust laws are designed to keep the marketplace free of artificial restraints such as price fixing, which hurt other businesses and consumers alike by depriving them of the benefits of free enterprise.

The bill's most controversial provision gives the states the authority to bring suits on behalf of their citizens for treble damages for injuries sustained as a result of anti-trust violations.

The bill also adds significantly to the ability of the Justice Department's anti-trust division to obtain information when conducting civil investigations of proposed mergers and possible proposed mergers and possible.

In addition, it expands the program under which large corporations notify the government in advance of mergers, giving anti-trust enforcement officials time to investigate the possible anti-competitive effects of proposed mergers before they are consummated.

**Blue Chips Lead Prices Higher  
As N.Y. Trading Volume Soars**

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (ITT).—New York Stock Exchange prices closed broadly higher today for the second session in a row, as several bellwether issues hit 1976 highs.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 7.15 points to 995.10 after having rung up a gain of more than 8 points yesterday. The index was up 5.48 at 3 o'clock.

Advancing issues outnumbered decliners by about 1,089 to 402, and volume soared to 28.27 million shares from 19.63 million yesterday.

Today's volume was highest since \$3.61 million shares were traded on March 24, 1976.

Analysts attributed the market rise to the leadership provided by a number of blue chip issues. They noted that even though the new background recently has not been encouraging to investors, stock prices did not go down. This indicates internal market strength.

A number of industry groups shared in the advance. Among oil related issues, Superior Oil rose 4 to 200, Atlantic Richfield 1 1/8 to 54 1/2, Sun 3 3/8 to 38 1/8, Pennzoil 1 1/4 to 33 5/8, Parker Drilling 1 1/8 to 33 7/8, and Halliburton 1 1/2 to 68 1/2.

Among computer and semiconductor issues Burroughs climbed 1 5/8 to 93 7/8, Texas Instruments 1 1/2 to 114 1/4, and Digital Equipment 3 7/8 to 161 7/8.

Abbott Laboratories rose 1 3/8 to 33 1/8, Warner-Lambert 1 5/8 to 35 1/2, and Johnson & Johnson 1 5/8 to 92 5/8 among pharmaceuticals.

Consumer goods issues were also strong. Coca-Cola gained 1 3/4 to 88 1/4, PepsiCo 7/8 to 84 1/2, Philip Morris 1 3/4 to 60 3/4, and R.J. Reynolds 1 to 60 1/2.

Soybeans and soybean oil fu-

**U.K. Said to End  
Support of Pound**

LONDON, Sept. 17 (AP-DJ).—Sterling has been freely floating on the foreign exchange market "without any major official intervention for a week," the Financial Times said today.

In a front page article, the newspaper said that since Sept. 9, when authorities stopped supporting the pound at \$1.77, sterling "has been allowed to find its own level on the foreign exchange market."

The pound closed in London at \$1.7340.

The Financial Times said: "The decision to stop intervening in the foreign exchange market was triggered by fears of a serious strike. But the underlying reason was the large amounts of foreign exchange already expended to defend the sterling rate."

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Bernard Pezon

**PEOPLE IN  
BUSINESS**

Bernard Pezon, assistant vice-president of First National Bank of Chicago, was recently named general manager of the bank's Paris branch. He was formerly manager of the Piraeus, Greece, branch.

PKBanken has announced the appointment of Lars Strom as managing director and chief executive officer of its new branch in Luxembourg. He was previously deputy chief general manager and head of the international division. His deputy in the new branch will be Ake Svensson, former European representative for the Republic National Bank of Dallas. Sven Erik Hakansson will become head of PKBanken's international division.

Ruhrgas AG has named Rudolf von Benninghausen-Freder, managing director and chairman of the Veba AG oil and energy group, as chairman of its supervisory board, succeeding Friedrich Funke. Klaus Liesen, deputy chairman of the Ruhrgas management board, will become chairman, replacing Herbert Sebelberger, who will become a supervisory board member.

**Experts See Prices Up,  
Jobless Rate Dip in U.S.**

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17 (AP).—Prices will continue to rise in the United States in 1977 but fewer people will be out of work, economists at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School predicted yesterday.

But the Wharton economists said the state of the economy in the coming years will largely depend on the policies of the next president. It said, "A continuation of current trends in fiscal and monetary policy is likely to lead to a substantial decline in the real rate of growth late in 1978."

The Wharton econometric forecast said the nation's inflation rate should rise from the current 5.25 per cent to 6.25 per cent in 1977 and the unemployment rate should drop from 7.49 per cent to 7 per cent.

Meanwhile, the real gross national product, the total value of all goods and services produced in the United States adjusted for inflation, should grow by 6.5 per cent during the remainder of this year and by 5 per cent in 1977, the economists predicted.

**Strength Noted**

The Wharton forecast is based on an analysis every three months of all major economic factors as shown by a computerized model of the U.S. economy. It noted these strong factors in the economy during the next 18 months:

- Manufacturing, transportation and communications should show a strong recovery in 1977 with an increase of 20 per cent or more in spending for plant and machinery.
- Wages should increase by an annual rate of 7.5 per cent in 1976 and by 8.6 per cent in 1977.

**Jobs to Aid Upturn**

The economists said increased jobs will be an important part of what they see as the economic recovery in the months ahead. "Despite recent increases in the unemployment rate, we continue to believe that the underlying trend in employment is strong and that the participation rate rise which generated the summer rise in unemployment will slow," the forecasters said.

Prices will probably increase more rapidly in 1977 than in 1976 when manufacturers were producing at near capacity, the forecasters said. Prices of both durable and nondurable goods

may increase late in 1977 and early in 1978.

The economists said profits should increase by more than 30 per cent this year and by more than 15 per cent in 1977. "The profit picture continues to look very sanguine," they said.

The real GNP should rise from an estimated \$1,754 billion in the third quarter of this year to \$1,354.2 billion by the end of 1977.

**Senators Query  
Bank of America  
Deal on Reynolds**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP-DJ).—Two senior members of the Senate Banking Committee asked the Federal Reserve Board yesterday to reconsider its approval of Bank of America's involvement in an international bank consortium that purchased 10 per cent of Reynolds Securities International Inc. earlier this month.

In a joint letter to Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, senators William Proxmire, D-Wis., and Harrison Williams Jr., D-N.J., the chairman and ranking member, respectively, charged that the board did not follow normal procedures in assessing the regulatory and policy implications of the Bank of America transaction.

They said that Bank of America had "acquired a substantial and potentially controlling stake in a major brokerage firm located and operating within the United States" in apparent violation of the Glass-Steagall Act. That act forbids connections between commercial banks and securities firms.

They asked Mr. Burns to have the Fed reconsider its action and to report to the senate banking committee.

**Company Report**

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars			
	1976	1975	1974
<b>Rapid American</b>			
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Loss	—2.30	—4.00	
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Revenue	1,050.90	1,024.30	
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**BETHELS COMPANY**

Bethels Co. name  
Herwood President  
as of June 1

GLASGOW — Bethels Co., formerly Bethels Oil Co., said Reginald T. Herwood, 52 years old, will become president and chief operating officer June 1, succeeding T.P. Maguire, who will continue as chairman and chief executive officer.

Mr. Herwood, an executive vice president, will be in charge of day-to-day operations, the company said.

It also said that Fred R. Schroeder, 46, will join the company June 1 as executive vice president. Mr. Schroeder previously served as president of Standard Dynamics, a unit of Interlo Systems, Inc.

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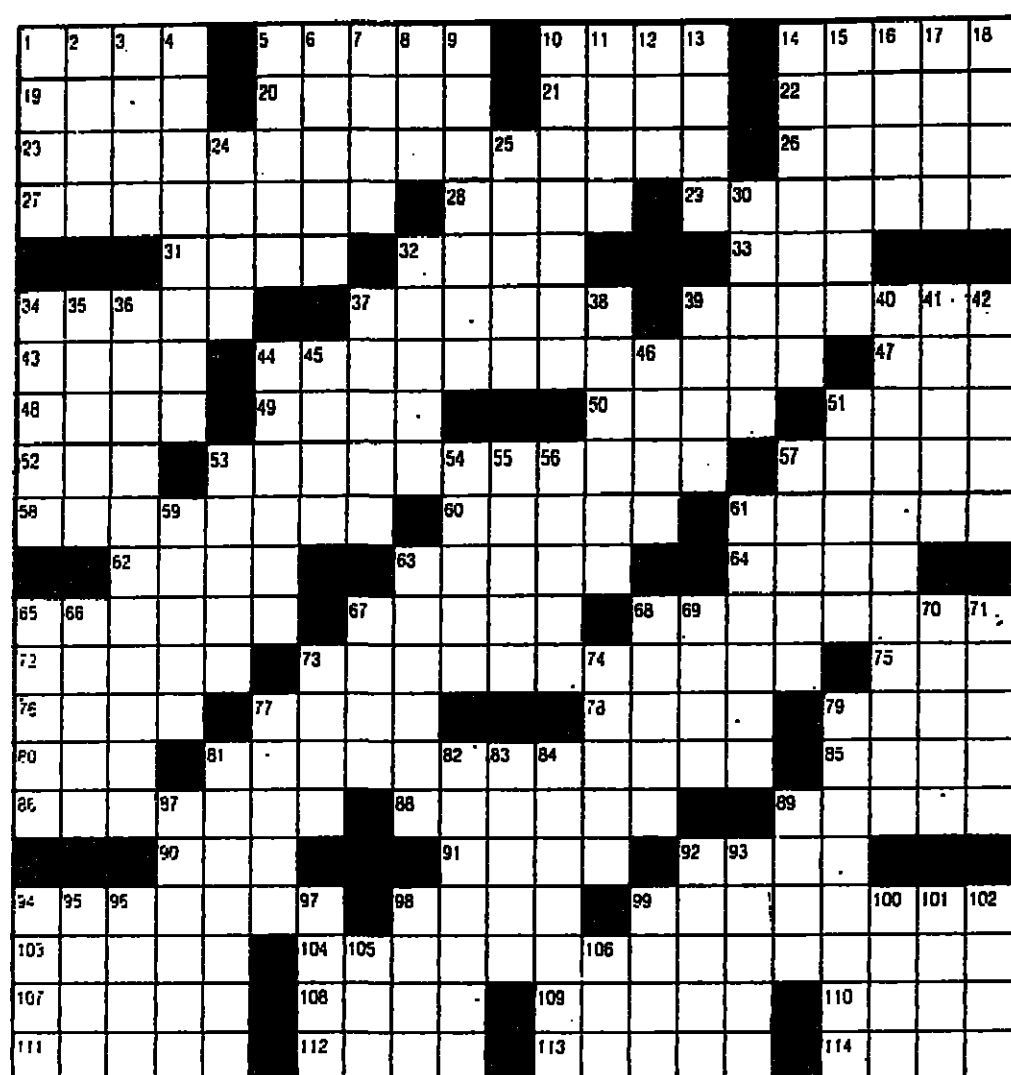
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## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by  
WILL WENG

TOGETHERNESS—By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS  
1 Kind of brandy  
2 This I.Q. is low  
3 Lived in  
4 "Type" sequel  
5 (usually)  
6 Paddle-shaped  
7 Fencing feat  
8 Two actresses  
9 Combine  
10 Verb  
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DOWN  
1 Part of M.A.  
2 Nine in 10  
3 Easy  
4 Enriched  
5 He hit it  
6 Piece of  
7 Ladder  
8 Ladder  
9 Just  
10 Group  
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Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS  
1. Brandy  
2. I.Q.  
3. Lived in  
4. Type  
5. (usually)  
6. Paddle-shaped  
7. Fencing feat  
8. Two actresses  
9. Combine  
10. Verb  
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114. Verb

## WEATHER

C	F	C	F
ALABAMA	65	Clear	65
ALASKA	61	Cloudy	61
ARIZONA	77	Fair	77
ARKANSAS	77	Fair	77
CALIFORNIA	77	Fair	77
COLORADO	77	Fair	77
CONNECTICUT	77	Fair	77
DELAWARE	77	Fair	77
FLORIDA	77	Fair	77
GEORGIA	77	Fair	77
ILLINOIS	77	Fair	77
INDIANA	77	Fair	77
IOWA	77	Fair	77
KANSAS	77	Fair	77
KENTUCKY	77	Fair	77
LOUISIANA	77	Fair	77
MAINE	77	Fair	77
MARYLAND	77	Fair	77
MASSACHUSETTS	77	Fair	77
MICHIGAN	77	Fair	77
MINNESOTA	77	Fair	77
MISSISSIPPI	77	Fair	77
MISSOURI	77	Fair	77
MONTANA	77	Fair	77
NEBRASKA	77	Fair	77
NEVADA	77	Fair	77
NEW HAMPSHIRE	77	Fair	77
NEW JERSEY	77	Fair	77
NEW MEXICO	77	Fair	77
NEW YORK	77	Fair	77
NORTH CAROLINA	77	Fair	77
NORTH DAKOTA	77	Fair	77
OHIO	77	Fair	77
OKLAHOMA	77	Fair	77
OREGON	77	Fair	77
PENNSYLVANIA	77	Fair	77
RHODE ISLAND	77	Fair	77
SOUTH CAROLINA	77	Fair	77
SOUTH DAKOTA	77	Fair	77
TENNESSEE	77	Fair	77
TEXAS	77	Fair	77
UTAH	77	Fair	77
VERMONT	77	Fair	77
VIRGINIA	77	Fair	77
WASHINGTON	77	Fair	77
WEST VIRGINIA	77	Fair	77
WISCONSIN	77	Fair	77
WYOMING	77	Fair	77

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada  
at 1700 GMT others at 1300 GMT.)

## BOOKS

THE WORLD ENCYCLOPEDIA OF COMICS

Edited by Maurice Horn. Chelsea House Publishers. 785 pp.  
Illustrated. \$30.

Reviewed by Richard R. Lingeman

WAS "Little Orphan Annie" a dark parable of good and evil? "The World Encyclopedia of Comics," edited by Maurice Horn, editor of "The World Encyclopedia of Comics," in pursuit of aesthetic respectability for that disreputable art form of our youth, the comic. Those of us who have added to the other burdens of regret with which living has sloped over our shoulders, a sense of loss over having tossed out all our old Detective and Action comics now worth a cool few hundred dollars, must now also live with the knowledge that they were really art.

As a serious student of comics, a Frenchman living in this country, an author of several books on the subject, a creator of a gallery show in Paris and lecturer in colleges, Horn is attempting in "The World Encyclopedia of Comics" to encompass in one hefty work, comic lore, scholarship and critical theory. His publication surely establishes him as the Diderot of the comics. The bulk of this bulky book consists of some 1,200 by the publisher's word—cross-referenced entries on comic strips and comic artists, written by a staff of 14 contributors. Horn's own contributions include a history of comic art the world over and an essay on the aesthetic problems of higher comic criticism. There are also 700 black-and-white samples from strips old and new scattered throughout the text at strategic points, and a 64-page folio of full-color strips, beautifully reproduced.

The graphics include samples of popular foreign comic heroes such as England's "Dan Dare," Japan's "Jungle Tattler" and the Philippines' "Ramir," as well as standard greats from the past such as "Krazy Kat" and "Barney" and "lost" strips, such as "Connie," that have attained cult status. The entries on the strip artists and writers sketch their careers informatively, and the entries on the strips themselves unravel knotty questions of origin and provide dollops of critical evaluation.

As Horn points out in his historical essay, "The Modern Comic Strip"—which he carefully defines as a narrative with continuing characters, divided into individual picture panels with dialogue within the pictures—was largely an American development, although it had a European history going back, most notably, to Hogarth's "The Rake's Progress."

As with the movies, the U.S. comic strip was the offspring of a union between technology and commerce, and this parentage has influenced its subsequent development. The commerce side

rose out of the rivalry between two New York newspaper publishers, Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst. Pulitzer started a color Sunday supplement in 1896 that featured the first comic strip, Richard Outcault's "The Yellow Kid." Hearst started a rival supplement the following year, lured away Outcault and added two other new strips, "The Journal Tiger" and "The Katzenjammer Kids." As the Sunday funnies caught on, the individual strips proliferated and soon spilled over into the daily papers, the first being a horse-race tip sheet-comic called "A. Mutt." In scope, the strips ranged from the sublime "Krazy Kat" of George Herriman, perhaps the finest wedding of text and pictures ever achieved in the comic strip, to the earthy "Bringing Up Father" (Maggie and Jiggs).

Horn closes his superbly concise history with a lament for the decline in the present-day U.S. newspaper comics, which he attributes primarily to the stodginess and reluctance to develop new talent of the syndicates. Only Garry Trudeau's "Doonesbury" has added a significant new voice, and it was nurtured by a small, new syndicate. The underground comics of the 1960s were also a hopeful development, but they were generally too raucous and politically controversial for family newspapers.

Horn's disenchantment with the once-bright promise of the undergrounds is largely laid upon the artists, who he says were too undisciplined to mount sustained efforts. But surely, the political and social proprieties rigidly enforced on the comic pages—which dogged Trudeau's "Doonesbury" in past times—are also to blame. Also, there are the mechanics of selling a strip: Horn Fisher said "Joe Palooka" to 30 papers in a couple of weeks, but now artists must wait years while developing a strip. And this is, in turn, due to heightened competition for dwindling comic pages, imposed by economy-minded editors.

Horn's aesthetic essay is a useful, rigorous definition of comic terms. Basically, aside from the theoretical formulations, he is saying two things: First, comics are worth taking seriously and should be held to critical standards, and second, such criticism must be grounded in a knowledge of what is unique to the art form.

At the same time, going back to the quotations in the first paragraph of this review, we should remember that for all the quantity of comic strips, art is sparse as "Sweet Pea's" teeth, and there is really very little that can be mentioned, as Horn does, in the same breath with Dickens and Hugo, or with Raphael, as is Italy's brilliant "Crepeux." The virtues are, as Horn says, unique, and we should not inflate them.

Richard R. Lingeman is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

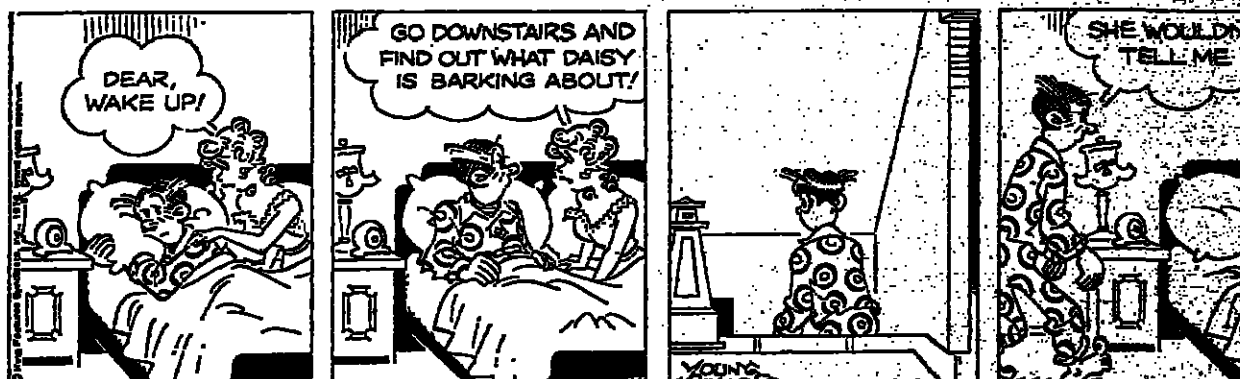
## PEANUTS



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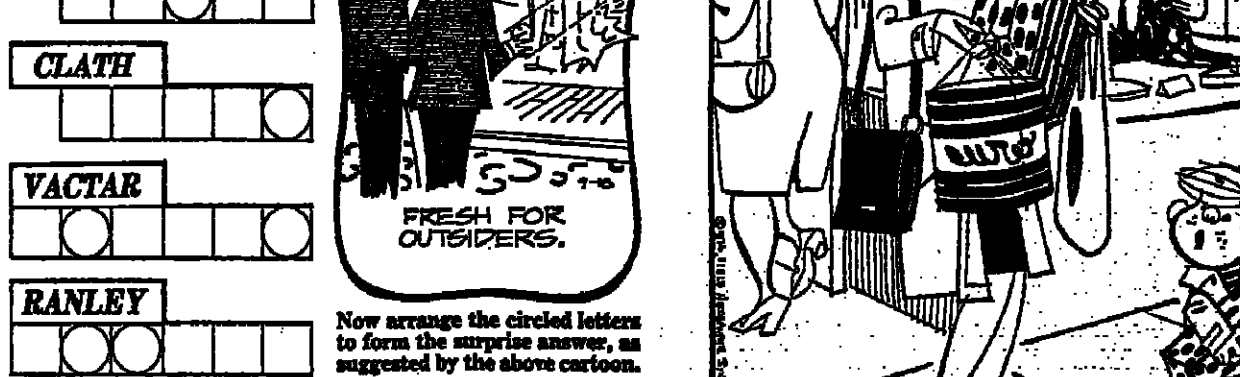
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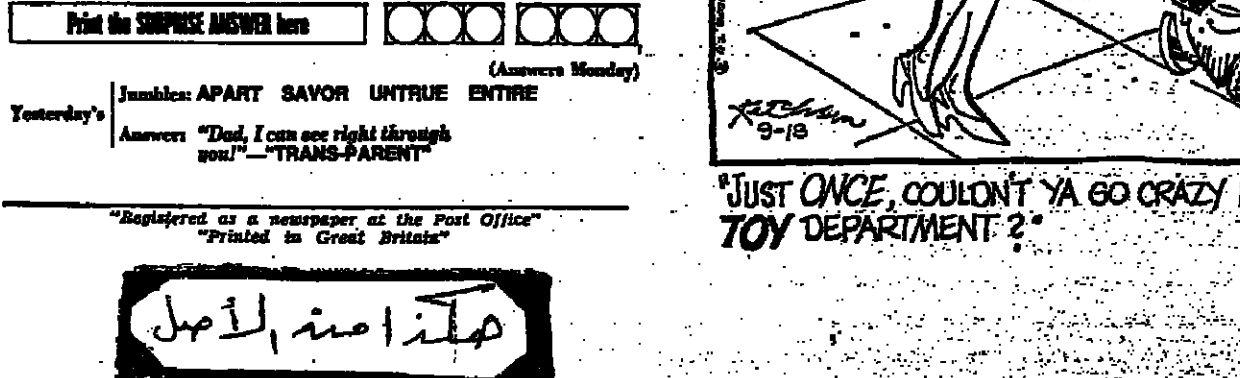
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## DENNIS THE MENACE



"JUST ONCE, COULDN'T YA GO CRAZY IN THE TOY DEPARTMENT?"

Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office  
Printed in Great Britain







